The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, JAN 23, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 23rd, 1860.
Will be performed, with New Scenery by Mr. W. Glover, a new Drama, in Three Acts, translated from the French piece of "Le Proscrit de Pere Martin," and adapted expressly for this Theatre by Mr. Levey, entitled the
CARRIER OF HAVRE.
Martin .. .. .. Mr. Granby
Armand .. .. .. Mr. Harcourt
The Viscount Rochefort .. .. Mr. G. Neville
Barnas .. .. .. Mr. Fitzjames
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey, the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. Mr. Powell.
Glover .. .. Herr Beani.
Pantaloon .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbine .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured, Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On TUESDAY, JAN. 24, the Fourth Grand JUVENILE NIGHT.
☞ For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at 7 o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
The Performances will commence with
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
To conclude with the
PANTOMIME.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 23rd, 1860.
Performances will commence with a powerful Drama in 2 Acts, entitled the
SHADOW OR THE WALL,
Sir Marmaduke Huntley .. .. Mr. J. Stinton
Bill Stanley .. .. .. Mr. W. Elliston
Cicely .. .. .. Miss Annie Parker
Jenny .. .. .. Miss Minnie Davis
To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Brougham, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION;
Clown .. Mr. H. Wright | Spirits, .. The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon .. Mr. Halford | Harlequin, .. Mr. James Duff
Columbine .. .. .. Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
Count Corvenio .. .. .. Mr. James Duff
Strapado .. .. .. Mr. G. Vincent
Julietta .. .. .. Miss Annie Parker
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Grand Change of Programme and Burlesque Italian Opera.
RETURN VISIT
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!
Under the special patronage of General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., &c., &c., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, on which occasion
THREE MILITARY BANDS
will attend, viz.:
1st Royal Dragoons, 3rd (Kingstown) Light Dragoons, and 22nd Regiment,
For the BENEFIT of
Mr. J. W. RAYNOR,
Sole Proprietor and Manager.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY,
A Grand Day Performance on THURSDAY, January 26, commencing at half-past Two o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unnumbered Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's.
Sole Proprietor and Manager - Mr. J. W. RAYNOR.
Secretary - - - Mr. H. MONTAGUE.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25TH.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's Music Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.

GRAND CONCERT
ANTIENT CONCERT HALL.
Under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who have most graciously signified their intention of being present, and the following Peeresses and Ladies of rank:—

Countess of Clonmel,	Mrs. V. O'Connor,
Countess of Carnwath,	Mrs. Bayley,
Countess of Charlemont,	The Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor,
Lady Seaton,	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnwath,
Lady Marsh,	The Rt. Hon. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,
Lady Smith,	Lord William Fitzgerald,
Hon. Mrs. Colborne,	Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron,
Hon. Mrs. White,	The Right Hon. Baron Greene,
Hon. Mrs. George Hancock,	Sir Thomas Staples, Bart.
Mrs. Armstrong, Ballivor,	Sir Joseph Coghill, Bart.,
Mrs. M'Donnell, Provost's House,	Sir W Hort, Bart.,
Mrs. Edward Geale,	The Rev Chichester O'Neill,
Mrs. Goderich Shedden,	Shane's Castle,
Mrs. Loftus Bland,	J. Stanford, Esq.,
Mrs. Brudenell Smith,	F. W. Brady, Esq,
Mrs. Joliffe Tuffnell,	H. Thompson, Esq.,
Mrs. Barnwall, Bloomsbury,	&c., &c.
The Misses Hort,	
Mrs. Stoker,	

Her ELSNER begs to announce to his Friends and Patrons that he proposes giving a Grand Miscellaneous Concert, at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, Great Brunswick-street, on THIS EVENING, the 23rd of JANUARY instant, when he will be assisted by the following Artistes:—
Vocalists—Miss Julia Cruise, Miss Ellen Williams, Mr. Joseph Robinson, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. J. Dunne, and Mr. O'Rorke.
INSTRUMENTALISTS—Miss Flynn, Herr Oberthur (Harpist to her Royal Highness the Duchess Pauline, of Nassau), Dr. Stewart, Mr. Levey, Mr. Wilkinson, &c., and several distinguished Amateurs.
Single Tickets, Five Shillings each; Family Tickets to admit five, £1
To be had of Herr ELSNER, 20, Lower Pembroke-street, and at the principal Music Shops.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,
And which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIGAVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, Jan. 23, 1860, at half-past SEVEN o'clock.
Mr. MATTHEW TRACY will (God willing), preside.
Subject:—"Whether did the Christian Clergy and Saints of Ireland, before the English Invasion, A.D. 1172, believe *Masses* to be Sacrifices for the Sins of the Living and the Dead, or Commemorations of the one Sacrifice of Christ"?
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Secretary, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Dwyer; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 43, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS
IN SHARES OF
£200, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the ART Union principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible* to *Alderman Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect*, 116, *George's-street, Limerick*, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of the Applicant*. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Prizeholders may attend the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
☞ In this Drawing there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more Chances than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect, }
W. R. GORE, M.D., and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital £50,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 2s. per share, and 2s. per share on allotment. Unless 40,000 shares be subscribed for, the deposits paid will be returned in full.
Purser.—R. B. Michell, Esq., Marazion.
Local Manager—Capt. Richards.
Bankers—The Union Bank of London, Prince's-street.
Brokers—Messrs. Field, Sons, and Wood, 6, Weyhead-court.
Office—11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.
This Company is formed for the purpose of re-working a very valuable mine in the west of Cornwall, hitherto known as Pembertey Croft.
The property is situate (as will be seen from the map accompanying the prospectus) in the midst of several very productive and famed mines, among which may be more particularly mentioned Wheal Charlotte Gryils, Tolvadden, Trewavets, and others.
Prospectuses, with full reports by Captains Charles Thomas, of Pool; Richard Thomas, Camborne; Adams Pope, of Wheal Bennett, Redruth; and Joseph Goodall, of Wheal Charlotte; and Michael Martin, late of Wheal Vor, can be obtained upon application to the brokers, or from the Secretary, at the Office of the Company.

Appeals.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE
for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Office, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the above Society beg to call attention to the following kind and timely offer which has been made to the Society:—
"3rd December, 1859.
"I hereby offer a donation of £5 to the Protestant Orphan Refuge on condition that *nine other individuals* do contribute each a like sum before the termination of this month, to form the nucleus of a fund to be raised for providing a Training Establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the P. O. S. in Percy-place.
"Payment not to be required of any party unless the £50 be realised in strict accordance with the specified condition."
The Committee would observe, that the want of an establishment a-town, where the orphans of an age to be apprenticed, could be placed for a few months' training under the immediate care of the Committee, has long been felt, and with the increasing number of orphans now in the Society cannot well be dispensed with any longer. At present the Committee are obliged to locate these orphans with families here and there, in various parts of the city. This plan, however practicable for a comparatively small number is obviously attended with considerable disadvantages, which the contemplated institution would entirely remove.
It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Protestant Orphan will enable the Committee to secure the above offer, by promptly contributing the required amount.
B. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Already received—Hugh Moore Lyell, Esq., £5; J. J. Davis, Esq. £5; A Friend per Miss O, £5; Annonymous, Tullahmore, £5.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £5; Rev. R. Frizelle, £5; Gen. Sir John Eustace, £5; Mrs. Duff, £5; Rev. B. Gibson, £5; Mrs. Fussell, £5; J. R. Cooke, Esq., £1; H. Purdon, Esq., M.D., Belfast £5; Colonel Sinclair, £5; F. A. Trench, Esq., £5; W. H. Brownrigg, Esq., £5.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY;
(FOUNDED IN 1790,)
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Infirm, of our Poor of every religious persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society would beg to remind the public of its claims for their support. The class of persons benefited by its operations are not paupers, but persons involved by sickness or other causes, in temporary difficulties, from which immediate relief may extricate, and prevent their becoming a permanent burthen upon the community.
Individuals are always to be found, who, having come to this city, and failing to obtain employment, or finding their friends to be dead or removed, have sunk into the pitiable condition of "Destitute Strangers." In these circumstances they have sought and obtained, from this Society the means of returning to their respective homes. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring, and every humane mind will admit the necessity of some provision to meet them.
The discrimination and care exercised in dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of this Society entitle it to the confidence and support of the affluent and benevolent. The visitors examine the merits of each application, at the miserable lodgings of the party seeking assistance, in order, as far as possible, to ascertain the distress is real, and that the relief will not be holding out an encouragement to idleness and profligacy. It is, indeed, painful to the members to be under the necessity, from week to week, of passing many letters without being able to render the applicants any assistance; but the Committee look forward with confidence to the liberality of their fellow-citizens, to enable them, not only to continue, but also to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and extend their visits of mercy, especially at this season of the year.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House; the Right Hon. P. C. Crampton, David C. LaTouche & Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street, Treasurers; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 93, Harcourt-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; J. O. Bonsall, Esq., T.C., Eldon-terrace; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; H. Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; John Robinson, Esq., 8, Grafton-street; Mr. George Sidford, 17, Nassau-street; Mr. John L. Jones, 135, Stephen's-green; Mr. Robert Thompson, at the Bank of the Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Sub-Treasurer; Mr. Henry Webster, 5, Victoria-place, Secretary; and Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street, Assistant-Secretary, to whom any communications on the business of the Society may be addressed, and shall be attended to with the least possible delay.
☞ The Society's Letter Box is at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stephen's-green, South.

Houses and Lands.

WANTED, A GOOD UNFURNISHED HOUSE AT KINGSTOWN.
Apply to "B. R." care of Mr. Byrne, 4, Lower Baggot-street.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B M.," at the Office of this Paper.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS.—Wanted, by a small, respectable Protestant family, without children, One Sitting-room and Three Bedrooms, with Kitchen, without any other Lodgers, and about ten minutes' walk of the General Post-Office. Rent not to exceed £26 per annum.—Address "Y. A., Lodgings," Office of this Paper.

A LADY or Gentleman, or a Gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with all the comforts of Home, on Moderate Terms, in the family of a member of the Medical Profession, residing in one of the best streets, South side. Apply to "M. D.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

County Dublin.
A most desirable Residence, North Side, with Forty Statute Acres of Prime Land,
Within Four Miles of the General Post-office.
Also a variety of First-class Farming Implements, by Ransome and Sims, and other eminent Makers;
Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, twenty-four Barrels Black Tartary Oats, grown from imported Seed;
Three Dozen Farm Sacks, Straw and Manure;
Two superior Cart Horses, Pony, Cart and Harness;
Alderney, Milch Cow and Heifer, three Short-horn Heifers,
High-bred Cumberland Brood-Sows,
Handsome Brougham, by O'Neill;
Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Stable Appointments;
Steaming Apparatus, by Hodges and Sons;
Hotbed Frames, Beehives,
Dairy Utensils, Patent Washing Machines, &c.
TO be Sold by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of January, 1860, at KILMORE LODGE, COOLOCK, the Interest in the Lease of this compact and desirable residence, containing ample accommodation for a gentleman's family, with most complete Out-offices, well-stocked, walled-in Garden, and about Forty Statute Acres of prime Land in full heart, the greater portion in Grass, laid down last autumn, well fenced, divided, and watered, held by lease for an unexpired term of Fourteen Years, at the yearly rent of £186.
The Farming Implements consist of Double and Single Mould, Skim, and Ribbing Ploughs; Drill, Saddle, and Grass Harrows; Double and Single Grubbers, excellent Tumbling and Liquid Manure Carts, Dray, Pony Cart, Hay and Turnip Cutters, Winnowing Machine, Barn Riddles, Triangle, Beam, Scales and Weights, Iddle Machine, Pig Troughs, Turnip and Water Carriages and Barrels, Hedging and Garden Tools, Forks, Rakes, Picks, Hoes, Barrows, Water Vessels, Ladders, Cart Harness, Plough Tackle, Swingle, Corn Stands, Paling Posts and Wire, &c.; Moveable Forge, Turning Lathe, Carpenter's Bench, two superior and powerful Draught Horses, a useful Pony, Alderney Cow, now yielding 6lb of butter per week; Alderney Heifer, three high-bred Shorthorn Heifers; a Cumberland Sow (Wrekin), with pedigree, in young to Sampson, and two young Sows by same; a large Stock of Oaten Straw, and one ditto of Barley, a quantity of best Swede Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, and some large heaps of prime Manure.
Teas to commence at Twelve o'clock; and at One precisely, the Interest in the Lease, without reserve.
Auctioneer's Fees to be paid by Purchasers.
CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer,
9, Upper Ormond-quay.

VALUABLE POLICIES OF ASSURANCE of long standing, for £300, £250, £150, and £150 respectively.
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD BY AUCTION, in the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on FRIDAY, the 27th of January instant, at the hour of Three o'clock,
No. 1.—A Policy of Assurance for £300 with the Atlas Company, on the life of a Lady now aged 48 years. The annual premium, £12 15s. 6d., has been paid for twenty years. Two bonuses have been declared on this Policy, and a third was struck last December, which will be declared in June next.
No. 2.—A Policy for £250 with the Britannia Company, on the life of a Gentleman aged 47. Annual premium, £5 9s. 6d. Nineteen years paid.
No. 3.—A Policy for £150 on the life of a Gentleman aged 42 years. Annual premium, £3 5s. 6d. Fourteen years paid.
No. 4.—A Policy for £150 on the life of a Gentleman aged 42 years. Annual premium, £3 5s. 6d. paid for fifteen years.
The Policies are admitted to cash base.
For further particulars apply to CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer,
9, Upper Ormond-quay.

Money.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negociated. Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-ST REET, London N

☞ MILITARY or other GENTLEMEN can have their Bills promptly discounted, by applying personally, or by letter, at 44, York-Street. Office hours—1 till 4 o'clock.

Carriages &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1, OLD BROAD-STREET, AND 16, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
INSTITUTED A.D. 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital:
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution are—
MODERATE RATES UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
PAUL ASKIN, Agent,
19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Donlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., L.L.D., 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square, East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Policies now in course of being issued by this Company secure every advantage derivable from the system of Life Assurance. The conditions have been liberalised in the greatest degree consistent with safety; and Bonuses on Participating Policies are allocated on equitable principles, and have hitherto been of large amount.
Intending Assurers are invited to examine particulars as stated in Prospectus, which may be had *free* on application.
Policies of the Participation Class, for which Proposals may be lodged on or before 31st January, 1860, will be ranked at next Investigation in 1862 as Participating Policies.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Risks of almost every description are undertaken at the usual rates. Claims promptly settled.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £150,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profits Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
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Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
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D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
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BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
EDWARD COCK, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to About Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features approximate to ordinary Insurers on the same terms of Life Scale, whose Policy in the Mode of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OR PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 20 years of age, after having paid £100 in Premiums, is unable longer to continue the payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 20, namely, about £100, being the *whole* amount of the Premiums paid, without Profits. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDERS OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Tables of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 11, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
37, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Mercurial, or Physical Debility, Impotency, Depression of Spirits, Painful Maladies, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c., and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of these diseases requiring constant and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are afflicted with any of the above diseases.
The Messrs. DAY have discovered a remedy, or, any of those diseases which are invariably used by the unskilful in Mercury, Decayed Constitutions, whose cases have been pronounced incurable, or given up by the Faculty, will be found to be the most speedy and effectual remedy ever invented, as many thousands do their cases have testified without a single failure.
Consultations given for the Cure.
Country Patients may be treated by forwarding the two pills with particulars of their cases, and a remittance of £1 1s., paid for either Gentlemen or Ladies.
Consultations daily from 10 in the Morning till Nine at Night.
Consultations, 37, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-ST REET, London N

☞ MILITARY or other GENTLEMEN can have their Bills promptly discounted, by applying personally, or by letter, at 44, York-Street. Office hours—1 till 4 o'clock.

Carriages &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1, OLD BROAD-STREET, AND 16, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
INSTITUTED A.D. 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital:
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution are—
MODERATE RATES UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
PAUL ASKIN, Agent,
19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Donlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., L.L.D., 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square, East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Policies now in course of being issued by this Company secure every advantage derivable from the system of Life Assurance. The conditions have been liberalised in the greatest degree consistent with safety; and Bonuses on Participating Policies are allocated on equitable principles, and have hitherto been of large amount.
Intending Assurers are invited to examine particulars as stated in Prospectus, which may be had *free* on application.
Policies of the Participation Class, for which Proposals may be lodged on or before 31st January, 1860, will be ranked at next Investigation in 1862 as Participating Policies.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Risks of almost every description are undertaken at the usual rates. Claims promptly settled.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £150,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profits Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

Several Novelties have been introduced in Winter Overcoats, Winter Undress Jackets, Trowsers, and Vests; with an infinite variety of New Shapes in Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Dresses, Suits, &c. made up in every kind of material.
The INVERNESS CAPE WINTER WRAP, a New Style of Garment which has gained great favour in London and Paris.
Gentlemen's, 20s. to 50s. Youths' and Boys', 8s. 6d. to 30s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and locks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Mottu or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices.*

89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.
EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the newest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.
WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements, by the best London and Swiss Makers.
Silver Horizontal Watches from..........£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases.......... 5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do.......... 4 0 0
Gold do. do.......... 8 0 0
All Engaged.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.
CLOCKS.
Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.
EDWARD MELMER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made *to order.*

THOMAS NORTH AND SON
invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed. Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

CARPETS.
WM. FRY & CO.
Beg to announce that they have received a large assortment of the newest designs in
WILTON, BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, DUTCH, AND SAXONY CARPETS,
of which they solicit an inspection.
Well-seasoned FLOOR CLOTHS, from three-quarter yard to eight yards wide.
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(Extending to 23, 24, 25, & 26, Fleet-street, and)
11, D'OLIER-STREET.
FACTORY, 12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.
N.B.—W. FRY & CO. beg to call attention to their New Patterns of VICTORIA FELT CARPETS, of which they have just received a large assortment.

SICK AND INDIGENT ROOMKEEPERS' SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Members and Friends of the above Institution will be held in the Society's BOARD-ROOM, No. 2, PALACE-STREET, on TUESDAY next, the 24th of January, 1860.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will take the Chair, at TWO o'clock.
(By order),
MYLES CASEY, Sec.
P.S.—No Collection in the Room.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—JAN 21.

The English Funds have again presented a very dull, heavy aspect in London, caused, no doubt, by the dul state of business, as well as the unsettled state of Continental affairs. The raising of the Bank of England rate of discount to 3 per cent. has not, as it was thought it would, had the effect of stopping the drain of gold, which still continues. The total drain out of the Bank (not taking into account what came from abroad) has been upwards of £300,000 during the past week, up to the date of the return of Wednesday last, and large sums have left since then. All these things taken into account lead one to come to the conclusion that a still further advance in the rate will take place before long; in this market Consols declined a sixteenth for both cash and account, the price being 94⅞ for both; New Threes declined to 94⅞ for cash, or one-eighth lower than last; for account the price of yesterday, 94⅞ was obtained; City Debentures advanced to 90, or 10s. advance; in Railways—Ballymenas and County Downs for sale; Cork and Bandons advanced to 14, or 10s. rise on last price; Cork and Passages wanted at last price, 11⅛; Belfast Junctions also wanted at 45; Drogheda Third Shares advanced to 25⅜ or 5s. rise; Kingstown Stock steady; Wicklows declined to 113¼, or 7s. 6d. decline; South Easterns wanted at 7; Killarneys steady; Midlands firm for the £50 Shares, at 54⅜, the half shares declined 27, or 5s lower; Limericks wanted at a price under the last, 26⅜; in Preference Shares—County Downs on sale; Bandon Preference, No. 1, on sale; Droghedas steady; Wicklows wanted; Dundalks, Class B, steady at par; Cashel, 4 per cents, steady at 100¼; Limerick, 5 per cents., steady at 52½; in Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock sellers; Hibernian and National and Royals not quoted, but steady; Atlantic Steam Shares firm at 4, or 10s. advance; British and Irish wanted; City of Dublin Steam steady; Ship Building Shares non-redeemable, brought 44 ex dividend, or 10s. advance, the redeemable £50 paid brought last price; 51¼ ex dividend; Glasgows wanted; Dundalks for sale; Barravore Mines wanted; Carysfort Scrip advanced to 11s 6d, or 6d advance; Connorrees steady; General Mines sellers under last price, 4—buyers offer 3½; Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers for sale; Gas Shares wanted; Canal Stock steady at 47½; National Insurance and Patriotics both for sale, for the latter 5⅜ would be given; Kingstown Railway Bonds of 4 per cents. of £100 brought 101, or £1 premium.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols, Money,	...	...	95
Account,	...	...	95⅛
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛ ⅞
NOON PRICES.			
Consols, Money,	...	...	95⅛ 4⅞
Account,	...	...	95⅛
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛ ⅞
12-30 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols, Account,	...	...	94⅞ 95
Account,	...	...	95 [illegible]
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	95⅛ 5
Account,	...	...	95⅛
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols, Account,	...	...	94⅞ 5
Account,	...	...	95
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Indian Scrip, 104; Exchequer Bills, 25 9; Eastern Counties, 56⅝ 7; Great Northern, 107⅝; Grand Trunks, 23½; Great Western, 68 ⅛ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101⅞ ⅛; London and North Western, 98⅞; London and South Western, 97⅞ 6⅜; South Eastern, 84⅞ 8⅛; Midland, 109⅞ ⅞; North British, 62⅛ ⅞; Turkish 79, new 66⅛. Consols opened 95⅛, declined to 95 sellers, but rather buyers. [illegible] inactive and very weak in tone, at [illegible] night's closing. Canadian steady.

[illegible]

A fresh decline of ⅛ per cent. took place to-day in the funds, which were unfavourably affected by a large sale of stock for money, as well as by the anticipation of an unsatisfactory Bank return. The position of the money market chiefly attracted discussion. Business was very languid. In other departments of Stock Exchange a drooping tendency was apparent. Notwithstanding the advanced rate of discount, the applications at that establishment to-day were more favourable than last few days. In the open market there was a moderate demand; 3 per cent was generally asked for good bills. The amount of bar gold taken from the Bank to-day for exportation was £15,000. A decline took place to-day on United States Government bonds. The Bank returns show a decrease of £339, 631 in the coin and bullion for the week ending Wednesday evening last.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The English funds opened heavily this morning, at a decline of ⅛, which occurred yesterday after regular hours, and expected a further reduction of ⅛, first before the close, although quotations from Paris were favourable, and money in the Stock Exchange was in good supply, at 2½ per cent. At the Bank there was an increase demand for discount, although in the open market the best bills were taken at 2⅞ per cent. Caution, with regard to the future, is shown by a general preference for short days. In foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate on Hamburg was slightly lower. There has been a further movement in the Australian quotations, adverse to the currency of that empire.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JAN. 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	... ...	94⅞
Ditto for Account 8th February,...	...	94⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	... ...	94⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th February, ...	...	94⅞
STEAM.		
Atlantic, limited	... ...	4
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building Company	... ...	54xd
Ditto, paid in full,	... ...	51¼xd
MINES.		
Carysfort Mining Company, limited	...	11s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Grand Canal Company £100 paid...	...	47½
LOCAL DEBENTURES.		
City Debentures, 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	...	90
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.		
Dublin and Wicklow, 4½ per cent. of £500	...	101
RAILWAYS.		
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	... ...	14
Dublin and Drogheda, New Thirds £25	...	25⅜
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid, account	...	5⅛
Great Southern and Western Stock,	...	113¼
Midland Great Western account	...	54⅜
Ditto, halves	... ...	27
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	... ...	10
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		100¼
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent., redeemable £50 paid,	... ...	52½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st January. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. consols......	95¼	95¼ ⅛	95⅛ ⅛	95	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞
Ditto Account........	95⅛ ½	95¼ ⅛	95⅛	95⅛ 95	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞
3 per cent. stock........						
New 3 per cent. stock....	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞
Ditto Account........	—		94⅞	—	94⅞	94⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles, Constantinople, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Jan. 25.
America (Boston), (Q)	Ten a.m., Jan. 29.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

It is absolutely necessary that communications intended for publication should, in every instance, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, for the private information of the Editor. We are anxious, when this necessary rule is complied with, to insert any communications that may be sent us on subjects of public interest.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m. and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, January 21, amounted to 51,648 copies, making an average of 8,608 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, JANUARY 23RD.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.—Grand Miscellaneous Concert this Evening. To commnce at Eight o'clock.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
For Four Nights Only.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—To-night—Under the patronage of Lord Seaton. Three Military Bands will attend. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.
THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Carrier of Havre;" to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle, or Harlequin Prince Diamond and the Princess Brighteyes."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Shadow on the Wall;" Pantomime "The Man in the Moon, or Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle;" to conclude with "The Dumb Girl of Genoa."

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNES, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

THE FOUR GUINEA DRESS SUIT.
BROWNE AND PAYNE
Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for
FOUR GUINEAS.
This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and [illegible] that charged Five Guineas by long-[illegible]
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
[illegible]

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT BALLYBRACK.
Sale of Household Furniture, comprising Mahogany Loo, and Dressing Tables, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 11, DAME-STREET,
Sale of the Interest in the Lease of an Old Established Hotel, known as the Union Hotel, subject to a low rent, with Shop Fixtures, and Furniture complete.

AT THE COUNTY KILDARE.
Sale of nearly 2,000 Full Larch Trees, very large, and well suited for Railway Sleepers.
To commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.
Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the
IRISH TIMES,
and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz.,
ONE PENNY EACH COPY.
To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
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NO. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

ANTICIPATORY of the meeting of Parliament to-morrow, Mr. Bright has again taken to his first love—Reform. His cool proposal to transfer all taxation from Customs and Excise to realised property alarmed so many of his own supporters that Mr. Bright has quietly allowed it to sink into obscurity. This time Mr. Bright appears as an apologist for himself, as an ardent supporter of a Ministry which he condemns. They are even more aristocratic than the Conservatives; still the Democrat will aid them. They are increasing the taxation by ten millions yearly: notwithstanding the Financial Reformer will vote with them. They are prosecuting an unjust and unnecessary war in China, yet they will command the votes of Mr. Bright and his party. Even upon Reform their views are limited, aristocratic, and impolitic, but the self-constituted Apostle of Reform enters the lists in their behalf. The new Reform Bill, on Mr. Bright's authority, will add 500,000 to the constituencies—exactly the number which Lord Derby's proposal would have added. Lord John Russell will scarcely affect the small boroughs, which are nests of corruption. He will give no members either to Chelsea or the Tower Hamlets. He will still leave six millions of working men unrepresented, and, therefore, hostile. His measure is imperfect, unsatisfactory—anything but final. Why, then, is it to obtain the support of Mr. Bright?

Mr. Bright accounts for his adhesion on Daniel O'Connell's principle of "instalments"—"We accept and carry that which is at the time possible, "but still look ahead, and cherish the hope that others "who come after us will complete the holy work." If we are to estimate the extent of the Reforms hereafter to be carried by Mr. Bright's panegyric on America, we must expect the demolition of the aristocracy, manhood suffrage, and, of course, the establishment of a Republic. Mr. Bright objects to military preparations, because "they tend to enrich only the aristocracy." He condemns the Volunteer system, because nine men out of ten who join become careless of Reform. In fact, he condemns everything but Cotton-spinning, and everybody but that small and selfish class to which he himself belongs. He eulogises the financial system of America, where only £12,000,000 are required for the United Government expenses, but does not mention the fifty millions expended upon the support of each separate State. And he commends the non-intervention principle which America generally possesses, while he forgets that our position in Europe in the midst of military powers, as well as our numerous dependencies, compel us to interfere—so far, at least, as to defend and maintain what we have acquired. If Mr. Bright could remove Great Britain and Ireland, and place both in the River St. Lawrence, the policy which he eulogises might be possible, but not else.

But the one redeeming feature of the present Cabinet is their adhesion to the principle of Free Trade—*i.e.* of "free imports." It was necessary to have a flourish of trumpets on some subject prior to the meeting of Parliament. As Lord Derby had initiated, the principle of non-intervention in Italy, the Ministry could not well lay claim to any originality for simply carrying out his policy. A good deal might be said in the after-dinner speech style usual with Lord Palmerston, respecting the formidable power of our Navy, and the Volunteer movement among our people. Unhappily, Lord Malmesbury inaugurated the one, and Sir J. Pakington the other: so the less said upon those heads the better. Nothing whatever could be made of Italy. There may be a Central Italian Kingdom indeed, including the Legations, but those 30,000 Frenchmen preparing to move on Leghorn, seem to indicate that this same central kingdom will probably be French, and that Italy, after all, will have but a change of masters. There was no topic of which anything could be made but "Free Trade," and Mr. Bright, its apostle, is sent to Birmingham and Manchester to blow the trumpet with all the vigour he can muster.

This "Free Trade," however, to use a phrase of Mr. Bright's, is wonderfully "lopsided." It means import of French goods into England free of duty, and export of English goods into France at a duty of 30 per cent. This is a novel kind of reciprocity. France will take iron, absolutely necessary, we know, for armadillo ships, plated gunboats, to say nothing of rifled cannon and arms of precision. She will take coal also, which is useful, not only for blast-furnaces and manufactuers, but for steam warships and those transports which may be called upon to ferry fifty thousand men across the Channel. Nay, France is still more liberal. She will take raw wool from us and all the world. Cotton, too—provided cotton means only the raw material—she will also take. As France always sends us more cotton and woollen manufactured goods than she receives from us, this will enable her to compete with us in our own market. We, on the other hand, are to be at liberty to purchase those enticing and useless manufactures which are called *articles de Paris*, and we can have as much French wines as we please to purchase at a very low rate of duty. But everything on which the hand of an English mechanic has passed will be charged 30 per cent. on being admitted.

This reduction of duty on French wines and brandies will, of course, render a corresponding reduction necessary in the case of the wines of Portugal and Spain, and on those from our own dependencies, Australia and the Cape. Again, if wines and spirits are lowered, the hop duty must be lowered. No statesman could venture to admit the *vin ordinaire* free of duty, and yet levy a tax upon sound English beer and malt. A great change is involved in this treaty with France. Our Customs and Excise revenue will be greatly diminished, and, consequently, an increase of the income-tax will be necessary. All this is in strict conformity with Mr. Bright's principles, and, doubtless, he praises the new tariff of the Emperor with the most genuine sincerity. We will get, in return for an income tax of 10d. in the pound the very desirable privilege of purchasing pretty bijouterie and sour wines free of duty.

Contrast with the Americanising speech of Mr. Bright the few words spoken by Lord Derby at the banquet given in his honour by the Mayor of Liverpool, on Thursday. Briefly, but gracefully, alluding to the reconstruction of the Navy, the enrolment of Volunteers, and the non-intervention principle in foreign politics, all due to his own administration, he declares that the Conservative party will offer no factious opposition to the present Cabinet, either on Reform or Foreign Affairs. This is not the principle upon which Mr. Bright acted, or will act. His policy is to accept from a Whig Government less than was offered by the Conservatives; and in every way to thwart a Cabinet which he could not alarm or coerce. The declaration of Lord Derby might be somewhat dispiriting was it not certain that a Cabinet formed of such heterogeneous elements is crumbling of itself, and needs no external impulse. The "Free "Trade," such as it is, thus thrown as a sop to Mr. Bright, must alienate members who are deeply interested in the home manufactures such a system must destroy.

The *Times* on the General Apathy regarding Reform:—

Parliament, the Government, and the country are about to reap the harvest which was sown last year, and we trust they find prospect, as it draws nearer to them, pleasing to their eye. Last year the Government proposed to the country a measure which they intended for the settlement of the question of Reform. The measure was rejected, and in rejecting it the majority of the House of Commons thought it advisable to pledge themselves to a declaration of their faith with regard to the lowering of the borough franchise. A dissolution ensued, in which, for some reason or another, the Liberal party contrived to dispose of nearly the whole of their majority; a change of Government took place, and an armistice of eight months succeeded to these active operations, in which a whole year was lost and much useful legislation most unhappily delayed. But after seed time, as we have said, comes harvest, and we should, indeed, be very curious to know what are the real feelings with which the great Liberal party and their leaders contemplate the position they have made for themselves. That Reform about which they have been at once so fastidious and so exacting; that Reform about which so many gentlemen for so many years have been in the habit of rounding periods and raising cheers, has come at last. Reform — the regenerator of political decrepitude, the redresser of all abuses, the dawn of the coming millennium —is now fairly within their grasp. Long as Reform has eluded them it can elude them no longer, the last pretext for the last delay is fairly worn out, and our patriots will in a few days stand face to face with the reality of a complete review of our representative system. The thing is so large in itself that we naturally expect to find its advent heralded by a degree of public excitement and enthusiasm as unusual and extraordinary as the crisis itself. Why is not the Democracy of Britain up in arms from one end of the country to the other? Why are not our columns filled with the reports of meetings held to impress upon the Government the necessity of throwing aside timidity and caution, and plunging boldly in, secure of being borne up and carried to a safe haven on the dancing waves of popular enthusiasm? We know not why, but Parliament is about to address itself to the task without, so far as we can find, any intimation from its constituent that they wish a prosperous result to its labours. If the soldiers of Wellington fought under the cold shade of aristocracy, the Solons of Westminster must legislate under the colder shadow of popular indifference. There is neither anxiety nor anticipation, no guessing, no prophesying. Everybody seems to think that he will know what the Reform Bill is soon enough, and nobody evinces the slightest inclination to antedate the pleasure by a single moment. This frame of mind in the people is not encouraging or exhilarating to the men who have to cater for so squeamish an appetite. If they offer little, the proceedings of last year will rise in judgment against them; if they offer much, the chilling indifference of the present cools their daring and paralyses their hopes. It may very possibly be that, placed in such a position, our Reformers in the Cabinet may look back with something akin to regret to the events of the last session, and consider how much more comfortable it would have been to dispose of the matter in April last than to dispose of it in February next.

The *Morning Herald* on the Commercial Treaty between England and France:—

The information we were enabled to lay before our readers a few days back respecting the negociations for a commercial treaty between England and France is confirmed. There seems to be little doubt that the treaty has been already signed, and that it will come into operation in this country immediately. The object of Lord Cowley's mission is now explained. It was to lay the first stone of the "virtual alliance" between the two nations—to pave the way for that political union against which the public on this side of the Channel has so consistently protested. The indecent haste with which the whole affair has been started and concluded would of itself have invited criticism and engendered suspicion. But a glance at the prominent features of the new treaty will show that all this hurry is owing, not so much to a desire to provide political capital for the coming session as to avoid the discussion, and probably the defeat which its bungling conditions would have been sure to provoke. We ventured to predict, on the first announcement of the intention of the Cabinet, that those who expected any important concessions from the French Emperor would be mistaken; and all we know of the treaty at present fully bears out our views. True, Napoleon has made a step towards free trade, but he has felt his way so cautiously that Messrs. Cobden and Co. can hardly know their own offspring. At the same time he has so far deviated from the principles laid down by the gentlemen of the League that he requires reciprocity, and something more, for every advance he makes; and he has contrived to furnish as complete an *expose* of the imbecility of the Whigs as could have been desired by their staunchest opponents. We cannot find fault with the Emperor for making the best of his bargain. We have not a word to say against the prudence and firmness that have led him to adopt a resolution which is sure to create a strong opposition amongst the monopolists of France. We are free to admit that any commercial arrangements whichh tend to promote increased intercourse, and to create new ties between the people of France and England, are in themselves desirable, provided they be carried out in a spirit of mutual concession, and be not detrimental to important interests in this country. But in the new treaty neither of these provisions is secured. Everything is done for France, nothing for England. So far as we can see, not only shall we reap no advantages, but we shall actually suffer from the changes about to be introduced. Yet the commercial treaty is the sop in the pan, the bait which is to lure us on into a joint action with France in the affairs of Italy.

Let us look at the principal terms of the engagement. They are:—"On the side of France suppression of prohibitions and diminution of the duties on coal and iron. On the part of England, reduction of the duty on wines, spirits, *articles de Paris*, and silks." What will be the value of the "suppression of prohibitions" we have yet to learn. It is quite certain, however, that it will be as moderate a departure from absolute prohibition as the Protectionists of France—no insignificant a power in France can compel; and it is not difficult to appreciate the extent to which such a modification will benefit the industrial products of England. But the grand feature is a diminution of the duties on coal and iron, and on raw material. This is, indeed, a boon to the French nation, but no amount of ingenuity can twist it into to advantage for the English public. That France wants coal and iron is obvious. She must have them for her steam navy, as well as for the grand career of successful competition in peaceful enter prises upon which she is now about to enter. She cannot dig them from her own soil in any sufficient quantity, nor can Belgium supply her necessities. That the Emperor should turn to England for these important elements of manufacturing and maritime progress is not in the least surprising. But it must not be forgotten that we are encouraging an exportation which, if it increases the profits of one or two classes in England, will inevitably tell against the masses. Coal will be laid down in Paris at almost the same expense as in London. The additional demand in France will make itself felt in every factory and in every cottage throughout this country. It is true that we cannot prevent the export of either coal or iron if the Emperor removes the duties. But there is no reason at all why we should go out of our way to procure an exportation damaging to us by a diminution of our own sources of revenue. Then, again, take other raw materials, such as cotton and wool. On these a duty is now paid of about 20 per cent. We allow that the Emperor is wise in repealing a tax so obstructive to the manufacturing interests of France. But how can its repeal be otherwise than detrimental to our own manufacturers, who will have to contend against French buyers, and whose goods will, in competing with French manufactures, be subjected, by the reduction of the duty on raw material, to at least as heavy an imposition as has hitherto been paid?

And if we turn to our own side of the question, what do we find? A reduction in the duties on French wines and spirits, on *articles de Paris*, and on silks. No doubt these are desirable objects if they can be effected fairly, and without any serious diminution of revenue. But how long shall we be permitted to tax other foreign wines and spirits when we have remitted the duties upon those imported from France? How long shall we be able to maintain the Excise duties on our own spirits if we permit France to send us hers free of duty? All these difficulties we presume Mr. Gladstone is prepared to meet, as well as to provide for the deficiencies of the revenue. Otherwise we fear the French concessions will hardly prove acceptable to any numerous portion of our own community—certainly not to the poorer classes, who will not benefit one jot by the proposed reduction. But if all these objections could be readily refuted, there still remains one condition of the new treaty which surpasses anything called by the name of reciprocity that we ever heard of. The new tariff is to come into operation in France in July, 1861—in England immediately,—that is to say, what the Emperor, in the height of his power, does not venture upon for a year and a half our Government do not hesitate to force upon the English people, without discussion, within a week.

We have now pointed out the principal defects in the new treaty, so far as our limited knowledge of its details permits. A more one-sided arrangement was never negociated. In itself the present treaty is a monument of Whig gullibility and weakness. As the forerunner of a more intimate alliance, we look upon it with anxiety and apprehension. Louis Napoleon is now pledged to a course of opposition to very important trading interests, and to the clergy in his own country; and, unless we are mistaken, to the majority of the European powers in his Italian policy. Is the present a time to entangle ourselves in engagements, with France, and to participate ourselves into the struggle which seems almost inevitable between Napoleon and the powers of the Papacy. Once embarked in such a struggle, withdrawal on our part would be impossible. The entire wrath of the supporters of the Papacy would be turned upon England. She would be held up as secretly instigating the attack upon Rome, and our only ally would be the author of the Milan letter and the signer of the Villafranca preliminaries. We protest, then, against the commercial treaty because it is unnecessary, because it is unwisely framed, because it is a fresh link in the chain which is gradually dragg ing us into a joint action with France in Italy. We sincerely trust the Government will have it in their power to deny all other engagements with France. But, under any circumstances, Parliament will not meet one day too soon for the honour and safety of the country.

The *Times* on the Reduction of the Duty of French Wines:—

Sixty years since dukes would drink their three bottles of port in the taverns of Covent-garden. and Irish squires still retained the traditions of claret when prudence would hardly have allowed them whiskey. The world has grown more temperate since that time, and economy has become the fashion, so that the quantity of wine consumed by the individual is probably not a third of what it was. A large portion of the public never tastes the juice of grape, and even of those who can afford it many prefer the more palatable kinds of ale which have been introduced within the last twenty years. Yet, though the quantity of wine drunk is not considerable when compared with the population, there is one remarkable fact connected with the returns—namely, that the proportion of French to Spanish and Portuguese and other wines is continually increasing. The same temperance which has brought men down from a daily debauch to three or four glasses has led them to substitute the light and cheerful vintages of Bordeaux for the sherry, port, and Madeira, which were the drinks of their fathers. People have found out that claret is good, not only as an occasional addition to the old heavy wines, but also as a substitute for them, and that not only are the more expensive growths a fitting luxury for the tables of the rich, but that the ordinary wine which is drunk in Paris by the middle classes might be used with advantage in English families. They recollect the "stoups of claret" which were introduced in every description of old Englsih life, and look back with regret to the time when French wine was drawn from the wood in every inn for the refreshment of the traveller.

But the duty of five shillings and ninepence a gallon is a bar to indulgence in visions of this kind. A shilling a bottle may not much affect the consumption of high-priced claret or Burgundy, or prevent champagne being an adjunct to a liberal entertainment, but it certainly is sufficient to prevent the ordinary growths of French wine from becoming articles of daily consumption to the middle classes. For a shilling a family can have a considerable quantity of malt liquor, and all but a comparatively limited class will hesitate to drink habitually a beverage every pint and and a half of which pays such a sum into her Majesty's Exchequer. Those who prefer the pure and exhilarating juice of the French grape both to "pale ale," and to the brandied compounds sold among us as port and sherry, will therefore be glad to hear that the Government has it in contemplation to reduce the duty considerably—it is said from 5s. 9d. to 3s. Should the House of Commons be willing to accept their proposal, the great modifications in the French tariff—the advance from Prohibition to Protection in some cases, from Protection to comparative Free Trade in others—will be met by an enactment which will give the staple produce of France a readier market among the richest of her neighbours. We cannot conceive any better proof of the wisdom of a peaceful policy than that the first really cordial advances of the French Government since the Crimean War should result in arrangements so mutually advantageous.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FRIDAY.—A very important step is about to be taken by the united Italians of Central Italy. Ricasoli, Prime Minister of Tuscany, proposes, that Tuscany and the Emilian provinces (that is, Modena, Parma, and the Legations), should elect members of Parliament, who should claim to sit and speak in the new Lombardo-Piedmontese Parliament, about to meet in Turin. Ricasoli suggests that, in the first instance, the King (Victor Emanuel) should be asked to issue his royal writs for such elections, but that, even if the Piedmontese Government should hesitate to do so, the elections should proceed and the Deputies proceed to Turin, and, knocking at the door of the Parliament House, ask admission in the name of Italy. If admitted, ten millions of Italians will, for the first time these four hundred years, be represented in one Free Parliament, and the result will be enormous. Ricasoli is certainly, after Cavour, the wisest man of the Italian cause. When it was mooted to make the union of Central Italy complete by giving to it one Regent and one Ministry, he said "No, you thus pave the way for a kingdom of Etruria, and a possible separation from Piedmont; let us rather strive, not for the union of all Central Italy, but for the irrevocable annexation of each to Piedmont." On this advice Buoncompagni was made not Regent of Central Italy, but Governor-General of the United Provinces, and thus both Tuscany and the Emilia have the advantage of union for military and diplomatic purposes, and separate Governments for internal affairs—separate Governments, also which would resist any attempt to force a foreign Prince on the throne. A rumour is out to-day, that Cavour is selecting his new ministry; he will select not merely Piedmontese statesmen, but men representing the cause of united Italy. Since his retirement there has been a general complaint, and well-founded, that the Ministry has been more Piedmontese than Italian. I notice a new tone in the letter of Dabormida, the war minister, to Ricasoli conveying Victor Emmanuel's thanks for the address from the Tuscan army. He says, "I am directed to convey the thanks of *our* august sovereign, to the Tuscan army."

There is great joy in all the centres of industry in France, on account of the new commercial measures of the Emperor. The *Debats* of to-day has a long article from the pen of Michel Chevalier, the eminent political economist; he praises the new policy, of which he has constantly been the consistent and clever advocate—and, perhaps, after Bastiat, the most influential. M. Chevalier has been, I believe, one of the confidential advisers of the Emperor on this question, and has shared with Cobden the glory and honour of this great step towards French prosperity. He speaks, therefore, with authority when he calls the Imperial programme—"*le fruit mur de longues and patientes meditaions.*"

I'ts curious to note the mistakes continually made by French papers in estimating English news-papers. I do not allude to their taking the *Morning Chronicle*, (now I believe, the absolute property of the French Government), as an exponent of public opinion here; they make that "mistake" deliberately. But the *Pays* of to-day, replying to the *Siecle*, on the discontent in Hungary, quotes in support of this view the opinions of *le Court Journal, feuille quasi officiele de Londres.* I must inform your readers that the *Court Journal* is a newspaper curiosity. It is scarcely ever seen; is very small when seen; its circulation is if, possible, as small as its size; and its gossip about the court is the veriest small beer. It is quoted occasionally by sub-editors, hard up for a paragraph, who knows that people will read anything about the Queen; but it is no more a semi-official or quasi-official journal than the *St. Pancras News* or *Peckham Rye Chronicle*, which, I should say, far excels it as a news-paper circulation.

Charles Dicken's commences next week a new story in *All the Year Round*. It is to be called "The Uncommercial Traveller." I told you the other day what I heard as to the literary earnings of Dickens for ten years—(£70,000)—seven thousand a year. I have just heard another and almost incredible statement; that by his story of "Bleak House," he made a profit of £30,000! The story is this: the advertisements in each number paid all expenses (paper, printing, plates, advertisements, &c.); sixty thousand copies on an average, were sold of each number, and there were twenty numbers. Allowing one-half as a wide margin for the profit of the publishers and retail booksellers, you have a profit of sixpence a number for Dickens himself. Sixty thousand sixpences a month are thirty thousand shillings, and these, for twenty months, make thirty thousand pounds paid to an author for *one* work of fiction. This is the highest sum ever paid for any work of art: for the celebrated Murillo of Lord Herdford sold for £24,000 only—the highest sum ever paid for a picture. As to the above statements about Dickens, the statements are not very incredible when examined singly: they startle only the "tottle of the whole." Thus, that the advertisements in each number paying all expenses, is not improbable. The advertisements in the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine* were worth £700; even if we take these in "Bleak House" at half the amount, we can understand how they would easily pay the material expenses.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Although one might imagine that the Christmas Pantomime had exhausted all its mirth-producing qualities, crowded houses still continue to witness its presentation. The manager of the Theatre Royal has reason of the most substantial kind to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended his efforts to cater for the public amusement. The maxim that "a good thing can't be done too often" fully applies to the pantomime produced at the Royal this season.

CONCERT AT THE ROTUNDO.

The last of the series of concerts which have been given at the Rotundo, during the past week, took place on Saturday evening, in the Round-room of the Rotundo, before a numerous and fashionable audience. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, the Misses Williams, Lord St. Lawrence, Major Bagot, Mr. Creyke, &c., arrived at half-past eight o'clock, when the concert commenced with a duet on the pianoforte and harmonium, by Mr. Brinsley Richards and Herr Engel. It was followed by a duo, "Pronto is son," from "Don Pasquale" which was admirably rendered by Madame Badia, Signor Sivori's marvellous performance on the fourth string of the violin created great sensation, as also the performance of Signor Bottesini on the bass violin. Mdlle. Corbari sung the beautiful aria, "Sempre all' alba." She was in beautiful voice, and was warmly applauded. The ballad, "Thou art so near," was sung by Herr Reichardt, in a manner to provoke a unanimous encore. The Andalusian song, "La Calesera" was beautifully rendered was beautifully rendered by Madame Fiorentini. The grand finale, by particular desire, was the prayer, "Dal tuo stellato soglio," which was beautifully given. At the conclusion the National Anthem was sung by the entire company.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

On this evening there will be given, by the above company, and for the benefit of Mr. J. W. Raynor, manager and proprietor, another of those musical entertainments which have already given so much pleasure to our citizens. It will be attended by General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., and other noble and distinguished personages. We perceived by the advertisement that there will be a change of programme, and also that there will be three military bands in attendance. From the notoriety and public estimation of this company, a crowded house may reasonably be expected. Our readers are, we presume, already aware that the Minstrels intend to give but three more entertainments.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR, JAN. 20.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir James Clark, Major Elphinston, R.E., and the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

The band of the 1st Life Guards played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the Drawing room.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Helena, rode in the Riding-house this morning.

The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis left the Castle in the forenoon for London.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, drove over to Newlodge yesterday, and honoured M. and Madame Van de Weyer with a visit.

The Marchioness of Ormonde, the young Marquis, and Lord Hubert Butler left Kilkenny Castle for Cork, on Wednesday.

Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. and Lady Louisa Tighe have returned to Woodstock, from Dublin.

Mrs. Devereux left Ringville on Thursday, for Castlewood, Queen's County, on a visit to Bernard L. Delany, Esq., J.P.

Mr. and Mrs. Gairdner have arrived from Auchins House, Kilmarnock, at Lisbeg House, county Galway.

Army.

Major-General Eyre, in command of the garrison at Chatham, has decided on practising the entire force under his command in field operations on a considerably enlarged scale, in order to make the officers and troops acquainted with the military tactics usually performed by an attacking force. With this view the General has issued orders to the whole force of the garrison, which numbers several thousand men and includes three depot battalions of infantry, the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Royal Engineer train, to be held in readiness for a sudden march into the country for a few miles, when the whole body will compose an army in advance on the garrison, so as to prevent the enemy marching into or leaving the town. Picquets and skirmishers will be thrown out, and all the roads from the side of the Medway, and across the country for several miles, will be occupied by the several corps, who will be prepared to defend them in the event of an enemy approaching in that direction. The line of observation will extend upwards of four miles, when the troops will commence their march on the garrison by the several roads leading to the town, in order that no interference may take place with the movements of the separate corps. The various corps are to go out alone for practice before the entire force is called out, the Royal Engineers having been directed to commence their operations to-day. These manœuvres will be repeated by the General at frequent intervals, in order that the troops may be made perfect in this part of their military duties.

Recruits for the Royal Artillery have arrived at head quarters, Woolwich, since Christmas, in unusual numbers, and, with the reinforcements which have been created by the enrolment of a large proportion of the discharged troops from India, who have arrived from Gravesend, Blackwall, and London, the Depot Brigade has been augmented to an extraordinary degree, the 7th and 8th batteries of Field Artillery having attained to upwards of 400 effective men each.

The excavations for the foundation of the memorial which is about to be erected at the eastern entrance to Brompton Barracks, Chatham, to the memory of those officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea, have been commenced by Messrs. Mansfield and Son, Gray's-inn-lane, London, the builders; but in consequence of the lofty and massive character of the proposed structure it is probable that six months will be occupied in its erection.

Navy.

Notice have been posted at Chatham Dockyard that seamen and marine pensioners are required for the Castor, 36, and Brilliant, 20, which have been commissioned at Chatham for training ships for the Naval Coast Volunteers.

Two hundred able-bodied continuous service seamen, paid off and granted leave of absence from the steamships Conqueror, Princess Royal, and Centurion, arrived at Woolwich on Friday at the expiration of their allotted leave of absence, and were entered on the books of the receiving ship Fisgard. Fifty of the men were despatched forthwith for service in the flag ship Nile, at Queenstown, and 50 were to be forwarded to-day to Portsmouth.

The Ariadne's trial of speed at the measured mile, with her altered screw, was on Friday postponed, owing to the rough state of the weather, it having blown a gale from south south-west the previous night and the forepart of Friday. Towards noon the weather moderated. The Melpomene drove for some distance during the gale, but in the morning got up steam and took up a safer position.

The Princess Royal, 91, screw, is having her boilers taken out in the steam basin at Portsmouth. They are to undergo a thorough repair.

Complimentary salutes were yesterday exchanged between the Prussian frigate Arcona, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Sundewald, and the Victory, 104, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., on the occasion of the gallant commodore assuming his present rank.

THE MILITIA.

By the 1st of April—the commencement of the financial year—it is expected the whole of the Militia will be disembodied.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Theobald Blake, Esq., of Glenard, Pierce Joyce, Esq., of Merview, and Michael Cheevers, Esq., of Killinan, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Galway, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Edmond Robert Francis Stronge, Esq., of Coleraine, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Londonderry; and Henry Leslie, Esq., of Seaport Lodge, Bushmills, for the county Antrim.

THE EARL OF DERBY ON THE REFORM AND ITALIAN QUESTIONS.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.—Last night the Mayor of Liverpool (Thomas Darnley Anderson, Esq.) gave a grand banquet, at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir Thomas G. Heskett, J. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P.; J. C. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P.; William Brown, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. M'Neill, Aldermen Shand and Stewart, and Admiral Grenfell, were present. The Marquis of Salisbury, Sir T. B. Birch, Bart.; Colonel Wilson Patton, M.P.; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, Mr. Legh, M.P.; Mr. John Tollemache, M.P.; the Earl of Sefton, and other distinguished persons were unable to attend.

It being, perhaps, the only occasion before the assembly of Parliament, that the chief of the Conservative party could declare the sentiments of his party, his remarks may be of interest.

On the health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby being proposed, his Lordship, in reply said, that as this company was a mixed, and not a political one, he should abstain from making any allusion to topics which might give rise to differences of opinion. He would, however, without risk of giving offence, express his great satisfaction at seeing that the present Government were continuing to advocate the principle of non-intervention in Continental disputes, which had been laid down by the Government with which he had been connected, and which had received the general sanction of the British people. It was now (the noble lord continued) a recognised principle that whatever agreements or disagreements should arise from one foreign Government to another, and between foreign Sovereigns and their

subjects, as to the arrangement of their internal Government. England should refrain from interference. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the Parliamentary reform question, Lord Derby considered that the time had arrived at which some definite measure could with safety and propriety be propriety be proposed. As it had been formally announced that the present Ministers were preparing a measure for the effecting of such a reform, he would safely say the Government would not meet with any factious opposition from the party with whom he had the honour to co-operate. Alluding to the volunteer system, his lordship expressed his high gratification at the success of the system, originated as it was under his Government. He considered it a truly patriotic movement, and one which, under proper direction, would prove of inestimable value to the country. The noble earl concluded by stating that he was heartily glad the Volunteer movement had met with so warm and glad a welcome as it had done.

Lord Stanley replied to "The House of Commons"; and other speakers followed, but their remarks were devoid of general interest.

The Earl of Derby, who wore the star and ribbon of the Garter, with his son, Lord Stanley, left the dining-room at eleven p.m.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION INTERRUPTED—EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

In consequence of the severe gale which has prevailed, the Telegraphic communication with England and South of Ireland has been interrupted.

Every exertion is being used to re-establish it.

DROGHEDA CORN REPORT, JAN. 21.—There was a moderate supply of grain at the market to-day, which met fair demand at rather under last Saturday's rates. Grinding barley was fully 6d. to 1s. per barrel under. White wheat, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; red, 26s. to 27s. 6d.; white oats, 13s. to 14s.; black, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; barley, 16s. 6d. to 20s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, JANUARY 21.—Arrived—Glasgow (s. s.) New York, from Liverpool, and proceeded; Magog, St. John's; Cherokee, Java. Sailed—Rosanna, for London; Walter Lord, for London; Hiawatha, for Havre; Adams for Havre; Busy Bee, for Terceira.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I think the Wesleyan Methodist body are loudly called on to reply to the letter of "The Old Member of the Church Education Society" which appeared in your journal of the 17th inst., charging them with preferring to send their children to the National Schools than to the Church Education or scriptural Schools. If this charge be well grounded, an explanation is required to account for the strange choice the pupils of Scriptural teaching have made for their children's instruction.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A PROTESTANT.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The bill for supplying Dublin with water, and the correspondence which it has elicited, are so deeply interesting to the ratepayers that it is not only their right, but their duty, to inquire whether the fearful consequences which it threatens to entail on them can be averted; and I think the treatment which Serjeant Fitzgibbon has received, by the more zealous promoters of the measure, for having in histimely, temperate, and unanswerable letter, objected to the proposed bill, entitles him to the sympathy of his fellow-citizens, while it suggests the necessity of great caution as to the bill itself. The man who for a long series of eventful years had pursued the even tenor of his way; eschewing agitation in all its forms, and making his briefs his business, is the very last man whose motives should be impugned, even though he had for once in a long life protested against a measure which, to his enlightened and sagacious mind, appeared to be fraught with so much danger to his fellow-citizens. Is the professional agitator the only man who may presume to speak in a case like this? I shall not here discuss the merits of this bill at any great length. I think the Canal Directors, if approached in a conciliatory spirit, would and could make such arrangments, as would be highly profitable to themselves, and, at the same time, save the ratepayers from liabilities, which it is impossible for them to foresee; though I think they ought not to be asked for a guarantee should they be unable to supply the quantity of water required and they would, no doubt, extend the existing term, and continue to furnish the city with such a supply; as they can command, until it can be obtained from some other source. This would afford us time to breathe, and would make our case, in any event, no worse than it is now. Certain parties appear to have been anxious to cut off all negociation with the Canal Directors before they had any ground to hope that the needful supply could be obtained on better terms from other sources. This is much to be deplored. I fear the Corporation cannot now well resume the negociation, though it might and ought to be resumed by a deputation of ratepayers. I quite agree with those who think that, enormous as the cost of the proposed reservoirs must be, it is extremely doubtful whether they will retain a sufficient, if any, supply of water during the dry summer months, canals are never free from leakage and would be dry at certain seasons were it not that they commanded supplies from sources in the vicinities of their respective lines; but, should our reservoirs fail in the drought of summer, where shall we obtain a supply? It seems there is to be a levy of 10d. in the pound, and more if it is required. We shall be more fortunate than we have reason to expect if it does not exceed a shilling. I would be glad to compound at that rate, though even that would be double the amount to which the property of the city is now liable. It is said that the poorer houses at present pay 1s. in the pound, and the rich only 2d., and sometimes not 1d., in the pound for their supply of water. Is not this too bad? Happily it needs no comment. I think the entire plan proposed objectionable, and no reasonable man can deny that it requires more consideration. It is stated that the entire cost will be covered by £218,000; but how any "man of business" can have hazarded such a statement, or any statement at all as to the entire cost, when the enormous amount of damages which will be claimable are taken into account, I know not. Many of the mill-owners and others on the banks of the Liffey are able and wealthy men; it is not unlikely that some of them may be able to show that their mills yield a yearly profit of £4,000, and if, by reducing their working power one half, their profits be reduced in the same ratio, we shall probably have to pay them, as "full and fair compensation," ten years' purchase on two thousand pounds, which will entitle the owner to twenty thousand pounds. But no one can form even a conjecture as to the costs and consequences in which this part of the scheme would involve the property of Dublin. The proposed estimate, therefore, must have been so insupportable and ill-advised as to make it necessary, on that ground alone, to oppose the bill in its present form; and I agree with those who think that a meeting of the ratepayers should be immediately convened to consider what course it will be most advisable to pursue.

Since writing the above I have received a report of the meeting held yesterday by the Common Council, and I regret to find that it tends to confirm my previous objection to the measure. We are down to this hour without that "precise and detailed" statement of the proposed expenditure for which we have so long waited. It is true we have it again emphatically repeated that the whole cost will be but £218,000, but not a whisper is heard as to the main items which form that amount. It is said that this sum will pay all costs, but I want to know how much of it is to be paid to mill-owners, and others for damages. Till this is known I should think no sane man would contract to pay "all" costs. We are not told even what the engineering expenses are to be. For these and other reasons I have no confidence in the estimate. Then it said, the utmost limit of taxation is to be 10d. in the pound, but in the next breath we are told it might be 15d. Wouldnot any prudent man prefer compounding for 1s. than come under such a liability to pay 15d.?

Even the evidence quoted yesterday to serve the bill proves that the quantity of water derived from the canals was amply sufficient for general purposes. Every one I have spoken to admits that fact; nor did I hear any complaint made in the city (as I did in the county) that there was any want of it experimced, even during the last dry season. If the fountains be removed, as they are to be, an irreparable injury must be inflicted on the poor. The landlords will lock up or pull down the cabins sooner than go to all the expense of branch pipes, cocks, fittings, &c, for those wretched dwellings. In the vicinity of Cole's-lane, out of 100 such houses, in a very small space, 50 of them are permanently unoccupied, because the landlord is liable for the taxes. I think another shilling in the pound would close 25 more of them, which would not serve, but greatly injure the poor. It is said that the canal directors, on finding all other sources had failed, trebled their demands, and in other respects acted in a way which I shall not describe; but I require proof of this before I credit it. They are respectable men, and though it is their duty to make all they fairly can of their property, I do not believe that they have acted in a manner alike at variance with their own honour and the interest of their proprietary. "Wait till we hear the other side." It is said that the Council, on a former occasion, adopted the measure, with one solitary "No;" yet I find that out of four speeches reported in a widely-circulated paper (the IRISH TIMES) of this day, two of them are opposed to it, and one of them denounces it as a "nefarious job." I hope, therefore, that even the Council will pause before they finally adopt it.—I am, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DIXON.

Blackrock, 21st January, 1860.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The following interesting letters were read by Dr. Gray, in the course of his speech at the City Hall, on the Water Supply, last Friday:—

"To Sub-Committee on Water Supply of the City of Dublin.

"GENTLEMEN,—At your request I have examined the plans, sections, and estimates proposed by your engineers for the works necessary for the water supply of this city.

"I have been over the country from the borough boundary to the site of the intended supply at Coy Ford, on the Liffey, and from personal examination of the district am enabled to state as my opinion, that the works are laid down with great care and forethought, and appear to me to be such as fully to answer their object—namely, a full and sufficient supply of water at high pressure.

"The line of country through which the proposed works are to be made is peculiarly favourable for their construction at a moderate cost. Assuming the quantities of the works, as laid before me by the detailed estimate to be correct—and I am induced to consider them so from having checked and found correct several of the most important items—and comparing the schedule of prices with the actual cost of similar works which I had lately executed, I am satisfied that the estimates will fully cover all the proposed works, and that competent contractors can be had who will undertake to complete the works within the estimate.

"I refrain from giving any details of my calculations and estimate, as the premature disclosure might embarrass the committee when they come to make the contracts, and I also consider it would not be fair to your engineers to do so at this stage of your proceedings.

"In this brief report I do not desire to enter into the general question of the advantages of the proposed plan; but I have no hesitation in stating, after four days' careful examination, that, as an engineering project for the supply of your large and populous city, it embraces all the advantages which such a work can possibly possess.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN BENSON."

"Dublin, 19th January, 1860."

"13, Morrison's-quay, Cork, January 18, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter, I beg to say that it will at all times afford me much pleasure in giving you every information in my power on the subject of your communication. I believe no city in Great Britain is supplied with water in such abundance as the city of Cork, and since that supply has been diffused over the town the citizens have enjoyed almost an immunity from those diseases which were formerly so prevalent and fatal—I allude to fever and dysentery; the former disease is mild when it appears, and the cases are few in number; the latter disease is seldom met with. The epidemics of scarlatina and measles which have appeared since the establishment of the pipe-water supply have been extremely mild, contrasting the present state of health of the inhabitants of the city with what it has usually been on previous years. The improvement in our own sanitary condition will be found to be very great indeed. I attribute all this to the abundant supply of that greatest of all necessaries and luxuries, good and wholesome water. By the skilful engineering of Sir John Benson every difficulty has been overcome. The water mains have been carried all through the city, and, besides the general house supply, fountains are so placed as to enable the poorest inhabitants to obtain, without inconveienance, an abundance of this element of health and life. The citizens of Cork owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir John Benson, and the committee who enabled him to carry out his plans.—I remain, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

"EDWARD R. TOWNSEND, M.D.

"To John Gray, Esq., M.D."

M'CLINTOCK TESTIMONIAL.

The committee met on Wednesday, the 18th inst.—Right Honourable Lord GOUGH, G.C.B., in the chair. Members present:—Right Hon. Lord Clancarty, John Vance, M.P.; Sir Robert Hagan, Captain R.N; George Roe, Esq., D.L.; James Lambert, Esq.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq., Rev. Professor Haughton, Professor J. Beete Jukes, L. E. Foot, Esq.; and Dr. Carte, Honorary Secretary.

The Secretary laid before the committee the list of subscribers to the Testimonial preparatory to publication.

Alderman Roe was of opinion that there were still numbers of our countrymen who were anxious to do honour to the gallant officer, and who had not yet had an opportunity of having their names upon the list.

Lord Clancarty thought the publication of the list, even repeatedly if necessary, was most desirable; it was, in fact, a testimonial in itself, and would, moreover, remind those who might hereafter regret the omission that their names were not yet recorded. A second or third list, hereafter to be fused with any former lists, should, of course, accompany the testimonial. Several names suggested themselves to him from a mere cursory reading of the list, which, he felt satisfied, would never be omitted from a list in promotion of a national object like the present.

The Rev. Professor Haughton thought the present occasion very opportune, from the number of distinguished personages at present in town, who would, he had no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity of subscribing, and thus testifying their appreciation of the services rendered by Captain M'Clintock to science and humanity.

FIRE.

A fire of a serious character broke out on Saturday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, in the house, 96, Lower Gardiner-street, which resulted in the destruction of the room in which the fire originated. The house had been unoccupied for some time, and was in the care of an old woman and her daughter. A fire had been lighted in the two pair front room, and it is supposed the storm, which was very violent, blew some sparks on the floor, which ignited the timber. Before it was discovered the flames had made considerable way—so much so, that it was for some time apprehended they would extend to the adjoining house. Sergeant Bennett, with a number of constables of the C division, exerted themselves and succeeded in confining the fire to the room in which it originated. It was ultimately extinguished before the engines arrived, but not until the window sashes were burned, and the floor and all the woodwork of the room much injured. Information was sent to the several fire engine offices, and the police engine, with Inspector Boyle, and the mounted police speedily arrived, and also St. George's, the West of England, National, Sun, and Corporation engines, but their services were not required. The damage done is estimated at about £30.

FATE OF HUGH MASSEY O'GRADY, ESQ.—DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

LIMERICK, FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20.—I apprised you by telegraph, this afternoon, of the finding of the body of the above lamented, and highly respectable gentleman, in the dead river, within a half mile of his own residence at Castlegarde. It appears that between eleven and twelve o'clock, two men, named O'Brien, were passing over the old bridge which leads to Castlegarde, and observed in the river, at a distance, what appeared to them to be a good-sized water-hen or quail, floating slowly on the water. They stood, and watched the approach of the object, which, as it neared, they unanimously exclaimed, "It is the body of Mr. O'Grady." They immediately gave the alarm, and having procured a boat and drag, lost no time in bringing the body ashore, and had it conveyed to Castlegarde House, followed by hundreds of the tenantry of the property, whose lamentations were loud and audible. The body was far advanced in decomposition, and the eye-glass which he was constantly accustomed to wear, was firmly held in its usual position, and unbroken. His gold watch and chain were on his person; also his pocketbook, containing money to the amount which it is surmised he ought to have had about him. The disappearance of Mr. O'Grady from his home occurred exactly this evening six weeks, and, strange to say, Mrs. O'Grady, wife of deceased, arrived this day at Castlegarde, from Dublin, having been met at the Junction by the Honourable John O'Grady, who, up to that period, knew nothing whatever of the circumstance of the finding of the body, and consequently was not in a position to communicate the sad tidings to Mrs. O'Grady, who first became acquainted with the matter on reaching Newpallas station. All is gloom and sorrow in the neighbourhood of Castlegarde. On to-morrow an inquest will be held, the particulars of which I will forward for your publication of Monday.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARRISON, OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—Shortly before eleven o'clock this morning, as Captain Harrison and the boat's crew, consisting of ten persons and a little boy, a son of Captain Ley, purser of the Great Eastern, was entering Southampton Docks, a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, and all were immersed in the water. The Indus steamer, which was lying outside, immediately lowered boats, and as far as we can yet learn—for there is great confusion prevailing—succeeded, with other boats which put off to their assistance, in recovering five of the bodies, amongst which was Captain Harrison. Medical assistance was immediately at hand, and the most strenuous exertions made to restore Captain Harrison; but, I deeply regret to say without success, the poor fellow having breathed his last a few minutes since.

It appears that Captain Harrison was coming from his residence at Hythe in his gig, together with Dr. Watson, surgeon of the Great Eastern, Captain Ley, the purser; his son, a youth of sevea years, together with a crew of six men. They were running before the wind with the lug sail set, and in rounding the corner of the dock entrance, Capt. Harrison gave orders to lower, but the halyards would not act, and hence the accident.

The only lives lost are those of Captain Harrison and Captain Ley's son, whose body has not yet been recovered.

An inquest will be held to-night.—*Evening Herald Correspondent.*

THE WEATHER.

This city and its vicinity were visited on Saturday by a violent storm from the west, accompanied with cold intermittent rain. From an early hour on Saturday night the streets were completely swept by the gale, and few people ventured out, except those who were compelled to do so on business. Yesterday morning, however, the storm ceased, and the weather became dry, clear, and fine for the season. We understand that the packets which should have left the North Wall on Saturday evening did not leave until yesterday morning. It is quite probable that we shall soon be informed of marine disasters along the western coasts.

THE WEATHER IN LIMERICK.—We experienced a complete hurricane, almost without intermission, since an early hour this morning, accompanied by heavy rain and piercing sleet, the wind being from the N.W. The tide rose this evening three feet over the quay wall at both sides of the river, inundating all the houses in the vicinity. Several houses in the old town have been stripped of slating, and glass blown in many shop windows. Apprehension is felt for the safety of shipping.

THE WEATHER IN THE WEST.—For the last three weeks the weather has been most inclement. It rained almost incessantly, and was accompanied by high winds. Farming operations are entirely suspended, it being impossible from the wet state of the ground to stir it up; our markets are but poor in consequence. It blew a perfect gale last night, and the weather, as we write, is very rough. The brig William, of Shields, which went from the dock to the roads on yesterday, drew her anchor, and was nigh going ashore on Rinmore point. The captain, who spent the night ashore, in endeavouring to make his ship this morning in a boat, had with

THE GRAND CANAL.—The agitation against the transfer of the Grand Canal to the Railway Companies is fast spreading over the Western Province.—*Western Star.*

NORTH-EAST AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this body was held in Belfast on Friday, the attendance being very numerous. From a statement of the receipts and expenditure during the last year, it appears that there is a balance of £551 7s. 2d. to the credit of the association.

the boats' crew, a narrow escape from drowning, and had to put back to shore again. Another ship broke from her moorings, in the dock, and sunk a boat laden with goods for Ballyvaughan.—*Galway Mercury.*

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday evening a sailor, named William Massax, belonging to the vessel Weir, lying at the City Quay, was blown from the deck where he was standing into the water, in consequence of the terrible gale which swept down the river. For some time the unfortunate man struggled in the water, but, happily, owing to the gallant conduct of Lawrence Murphy, of 37, City-quay, who, on learning that he was over board, leaped in, he was rescued from his perilous position, and brought in a boat safely to his vesssel, into which he was taken.

ADDRESSES TO G. A. BOYD, ESQ.—We have again the pleasure of publishing addresses to G. A. Boyd, Esq. The feelings of respect and gratitude which pervade the addresses of the tenantry on the Broadwood, Tyrrellspass, Templeoran, Garrydiff, Clonsingle, Conranstown, and Loughegar estates, are not more gratifying than is the hearty, affectionate, and well-merited tribute to the active Christian benevolence of Mr. Boyd's truly excellent lady—*Westmeath Guardian.*

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Butt, M.P., is to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The following Irish Militia Regiments will be disembodied in a few days:—The City of Dublin Infantry, Antrim Rifles, North Cork, and County Limerick. The next will follow by the 1st of April.

BENEVOLENCE.—That excellent nobleman, Lord Massereene, in aspirit of Christian philanthropy has forwarded to the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of Collon the munificent donation of £20, to be applied to the relief of the destitute poor of Collon. This act is in perfect union with the noble viscount's uniform philanthropic conduct, inherited from a line of ancestors proverbial as being the best landlords in the country, as well as general benefactors to their fellow-creatures. We hope his lordship's conduct in this charitable move will be generally imitated, as the present is a most trying season on the poor, the inclemency of the weather precluding the possibility of carrying on the usual work of the country.—*Drogheda Argus.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF B. H. HOLMES, R.M.—On Tuesday a very melancholy and startling occurrence took place at Belcoo, in this county. B. H. Holmes, Esq., R.M., dropped suddenly dead in a fit of apoplexy. Mr. Holmes was in this county for about twelve years, and a more energetic, courageous, or popular man could not occupy his position. His death is heard of with general regret—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

SALARIES OF PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS.—We learn that at length the Government have fixed the salaries of Clerks of Petty Sessions for consolidated districts; and from a communication received on 14th inst., from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, directed to the magistrates, we understand the salary of Mr. John Carrothers, clerk, Dromore, Dromara, and Ballynahinch Petty Sessions, has been fixed at £200 per annum.—*Belfast Mercury.*

The harbour dues of Drogheda, for the week ending 19th inst., amounted to £91 4s 6d; expenditure by the harbour board, for the same period; £42 3s 9d; debt due the bank, £14,070 10s 8d.

The Roman Catholic magistrates of the district refused attending a soiree of the Young Men's Society at Killarney, in consequence of the Pope being put before the Queen in the lists of toasts.

NEW POTATOES IN JANUARY.—Potatoes, larger than pigeon's eggs, have already been raised by Mr. M'Closky, of Tavnamullin, near Maghera.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS.—We understand that the board of the Tralee and Killarney, and the Killarney Junction Railways have agreed to amalgamate their undertakings with the Great Southern and Western Railway.—*Cork Herald.*

We hear as rumours, which, however, we are unable to confirm that the offices of Adjutant and Quartermaster General are not unlikely to be amalgamated under the title of "Chief of the Staff;" that General Knollys succeeds Sir Charles Yorke as Military Secretary; and that Sir Richard Airey, instead of Sir James Scarlett, will have the principal command at Aldershott, and that Lord Rokeby will take the Portsmouth district. It is really not creditable to the country that a larger allowance should not be given to the officer holding the Portsmouth command, which necessarily involves the exercise of an amount of hospitality, costing much more than the emoluments.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GRAND OPENING OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The idea of a Grand Provincial Exhibition has been very happily suggested on the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge next summer, and the anticipated visit of one of the Royal Princes. This occasion will attract thousands of visiters from abroad, and nothing would convey to them a better idea of the resources and industry of Canada than a provincial exhibition on a large scale. The show made by Canada at the universal exhibitions of London and Paris was of great advantage to the province in calling attention to her natural wealth and progress in industry, and it is well observed "that upon our own soil we should be able to make a greater and more perfect display; while the occasion would be such as would induce the largest amount of exertion by the whole country, with the prospect also of the enterprise being in a great degree self-sustaining."—*Canadian News.*

WORKERS.—Arkwright worked for seventeen hours a day, and began to learn the English grammar at fifty; his time was so valuable, that he always travelled with four horses. Watt was thirty years upon his condensing engine, and Stephenson twenty-five upon his locomotive. Walter Scott as a copying clerk managed to copy one hundred and twenty pages of MS. in the twenty-four hours. When a clerk in the Court of Session he got up at five every morning, lighted his own fire, and did his literary work before breakfast. John Britton worked sixteen hours a day. Loudon sat up two whole nights a week to study, while working like a labourer all day. Joseph Hume got up at six, worked all day, and outsat the House of Commons every night. Hale studied sixteen hours a day. Hume the historian *wrote* thirteen. Hunter allowed himself but five hours' sleep in the twenty-four. Jenner was twenty years in perfecting vaccination. Herschel, while in the band of the Bath pumproom, finished two hundred specula before he made one that would suit his telescope. Titian worked daily for seven years at the "Last Supper." Meyerbeer studied music for fifteen hours a day. Giardini said it would take twelve hours a day for twenty years to learn the violin, and Taglioni could only arrive at her perfection in dancing by constantly practising until she fainted. Foley, the founder of the present noble family of that name, worked his passage twice to Sweden and back, and supported himself there as a fiddler for several years, in order to learn the secret of splitting iron. Eldon rose at four in the morning, and worked till late at night, with a wet towel round his head to keep him awake—but there is no necessity to multiply instances of the labour of lawyers, history and biography are rife with them, and the shelves of many a library attest an industry that is almost superhuman.

On Sunday morning, when the brig Moore, of Sunderland, was off Hartlepool, on her voyage home from Rotterdam, the captain, a middle-aged man, named Robinson, leaped overboard in a fit of *delirium tremens*, and was drowned. At Rotterdam he attempted to stab the mate, who left the vessel there.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—At a sale of a portion of the site of the old Rainbow Tavern, adjoining the Union Bank, in Fleet-street, on Saturday, the 14th inst., the price realised was at the enormous rate of £900,000 per acre.

In the Downpatrick Workhouse there are 857 inmates, the general average cost of whom for the week is 1s. 11½d each.

When Louis Napoleon boasted that he was a "parvenu" consistency and safety demanded that he should diverge very widely from the course of the absolutist sovereigns. His Italian campaign was a valuable protest against the futile efforts of the Holy Alliance party to stem the tide of time, and, by a scarcely anticipated consequence; it effected a remarkable separation between the ruler of France and the semi-Austrian ultramontane Pope. These changes had their counterpart in the movement of the fusionist Bourbons, and as the Emperor broke away from Jesuit meshes, Orleanist and Legitimist fingers became willingly entangled in their toils. The great organ for these intrigues was the rich and powerful society of St. Vincent de Paul, and now, simultaneously with the imitation of a free-trade policy, comes an attack upon this great priestly confederation. The existence of a wealthy society, which, under the cloak and using the influence of charity, was hourly plotting the restoration of Bourbon misrule, was considered the chief source of danger to the Imperial Government, in following out the programme traced in the famous pamphlet of "The Pope and the Congress;" and it is probable that if the Emperor had flinched from the task of assailing it, the chances of his enemies would have been considerably increased. As matters now stand, we see that in the teeth of all the predictions of the quarrel-mongers, Napoleonic policy approximates more closely to that of England, and that the Emperor feels strong enough to do battle at once against protectionist manufacturers and Jesuit priests. The course is a very bold one but courage often prompts to safety when timidity awaits the advent of ruin; and it will probably appear that Louis Napoleon has taken the most sagacious steps to secure the stability of his throne. The Legitimists and Orleanists may intrigue with the Jesuits and fawn upon the Protectionists, but in his recent measures the French Emperor will have the mind of the country on his side, and also the physical force of the agricultural population, who will be greatly benefited by the change he is about to introduce.—*Leader.*

In spite of the very large edition of Mr. Bussell's "Diary in India" originally published, another edition has been called for, and it is announced as ready by the publishers, the Messrs. Routledge.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne has voted an address to the Emperor, expressing gratitude for the commercial reforms promised in his Majesty's letter to the Minister of State.

CHESTER CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The weights for this important and heavy betting race are just out, and "The Talents" have selected Longrange, 5 yrs., 7st. 6lbs., as the premier in the betting, though from his previous running we are wholly at a loss to understand why or wherefore he should be thus installed. The horse is well, and has been doing good work all the winter; and his owner, Mr. Marlane, is a gentleman of high character, and naturally anxious to carry off so coveted a trophy still, with all John Scott's clever tactics, he cannot make a flyer out of a slow coach. We know no animal in the Irish division worthy of notice save Mr. Irwin's Hibernia, 4 yrs., 6st. 6lbs. She has won nine times on this side the water, but the company she will mix with at Chester will be of a more aristocratic style, and too good for a poor Irish maiden to associate with.

The Wizard, in John Scott's stable, has of late been booked for heaps of money, both for the Guineas and the Derby. "The man in the street" whispers, The Wizard of the North never had so good a Derby nag before—*nous verrons.* Umpire is a little on the decline, 9 to 1 having been laid against him; in fact, that out-and-out good nag, Thormanby, is nearly as great a favourite, and we doubt not, ere long, will take precedence of the American at "The Corner." In the 20 to 1 division Mr. Parr's Lupellus has a strong party, and 7 to 1 is taken freely about the same horse for the Two Thousand. He must be greatly improved since the Autumn, as his running at that time does not warrant so high a position in the market.

The weights for the different Spring Handicaps are all pretty well out, and, on the whole, appear to be fairly adjusted.

Several crack Irish Steeple Chase nags are entered for the Grand National at Liverpool, and the weights are anxiously looked for.

TALLAGHT RACES.

It is in contemplation to have a steeplechase meeting on the course at Tallagh early in March; in addition to the usual races, there will be the Dublin Trade Cup by subscription of one sov. each, for subscribers only. 10s. entrance, and to be ridden by subscribers only.

A meeting will be held at 110, James's-street, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, where the treasurer will attend to take names. The articles of the meeting, will be published by Mr. J. H. Coatsworth, the clerk of the course, in a few days.

MONASTEREVAN COURSING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

Second Ties—Sovereign beat Bopeep, Beacon beat Cat, Sting beat Chance, Sir Clement beat Gill Bird, Restriction beat Warhawk, Magpie beat Shadow.

Third Ties—Beacon beat Sovereign, Sting beat Sir Clement, Magpie beat Restriction.

RESULT OF THE STAKES.

Mr. Roberts' Sting, by Pepper, out of Harriett, by Bendigo	1
Mr. Clancy's Magpie, by Kingfisher, out of Gipsy Queen	2
Captain Beresford's Beacon, by Hartigan, out of Romp	3
Mr. Kelly's Sir Clement, by Bedlamite	4

This meeting was one of the most successful of the season, and the class of greyhounds contending for the stakes were of a superior order.

The Club Challenge Cup will be run for on the 20th of February.

ROSCOMMON RACES—1860.

Nominations for the Carrowroe Stakes.

Mr E J Irwin's ch f, by Bandy, out of Ballinaslee's dam.
Mr E J Irwin's b c, by Grey Plover, out of Makeaway.
Mr E J Irwin's br c Crough Patrick, by Mountain Deer, out of The Cook (3 lbs.)
Captain R Goff's br c Bandsman, by Weatherbit, out of Crockery.
Captain R Goff's ch c Sporting Doctor, by The Knight of Avenet, out of Manilla (3 lbs.)
Captain R Goff's br c Scotch Whiskey, by Barnton, out of Nectar (3 lbs.)
Mr D H Irwin's br c Irish Piper, by Mountain Deer, out of Clarinda.
Capt. P Balfe's br f, by Bandy, out of Daphne.
Mr R Kelly's gr c Sparks, by Pindus, out of Anvil.
Mr C L Ellison's ch c Will Scarlett, by Safeguard, out of Herculaneum.
Mr F Clancy's ch c Matchmaker, by Bandy.
Mr P Dignan's b g, by Pindus, out of Solferino's dam.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR JANUARY.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—23d, Ballykilmurry; 27th, Pallas Gate; 30th, Ballycowan Castle—At eleven.

The Clonmel Hounds—23d, Grange Chapel; 26th Seskin Gate; 30th, Kenilworth—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—23d, Piverstown Castle; 26th, Lisnullen Decoy; 31st, Rathfy—At twelve.

The Castlepollard Harriers—23d, Kilpatrick; 26th, Clonkill—At half-past eleven.

Mr. Dennis' Fox Hounds—24th, Moate Park, Roscommon; 27th, Tobermore; 31st, Hollymount—At eleven.

The Derry Hounds—23d, Tullyalley; 26th, Drumahoe; 30th, Burt.

The Fermanagh Hounds—24th, 27th, Ratona; 31st, the Kennel—At eleven.

The Greenane Hounds—24th, Donaskea Police Barrack; 27th, Russelstown; 31st, Damerville—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—24th, Lavally; 27th, Belville; 31st, Dunsandle—At eleven.

The Iveagh Hunt—24th, Garvaghy; 28th, Banbridge; 31st, Ashfield.—At half-past eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—24th, Kilcock; 26th, Davidstown; 26th, Rathcoole; 31st, Naas—At eleven.

The Kildare and Queen's County Harriers—23d, Bellegrove; 27th, Hybla; 30th, Mount Henry—At eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—23d, Farmley Gate; 25th, the Clubhouse; 27th, Mount Loftus—At a quarter to eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—25th, Smith's (Pitmeave); 28th, Knockcairn — At half-past eleven.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—24th, John Gill's hall-door; 27th, Oldtown; 31st, Artillery Barracks—At twelve.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—25th, Jamestown; 28th, Shurrock; 31st, Correen—At half-past ten.

The Louth Hounds—23d, Glenmore; 26th, Pepperstown Cross; 28th, Stephenstown—At eleven.

The Mayo Harriers—24th, Hollybrook Gate; 27th, Furtagh; 31st, Brize Castle—At eleven.

The Mallow Harriers—23d, Glandone; 26th, Barrett's Castle; 30th, Burnfort—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—23d, Crosakeil; 24th, Corbaltenhall; 27th, Summerhill; 28th, Philpotstown; 31st, Loughcrew—At eleven

The Ormond Hounds—24th, Elm Hill; 27th, Burriswood; 31st, Lodge—At eleven.

The Route Harriers—24th, Beardiville Gate; 27th, Kilraughts; 31st, Causeway—At half-past eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—23d, Gortnahalla; 26th, Rathlessty; 30th, Pallas—At eleven.

The Westmeath Hounds—24th, Lisnabin; 26th, Crosskeys, Ballyfort—At eleven. 28th Multyfarnham Station—At half-past ten.

The Wexford and Killinick Harriers—23rd, Tagoat; 20th, Siedagh; 30th, the Kennel—At half-past ten.

North Wexford Harriers—24th, Island Bridge; 27th, Corrignae; 31st, Wicklow Gap—At half-past eleven.

Claret, own brother to Mountain Deer (sire of Drogheda and many other winners) has arrived at the Curragh.

A steeplechase meeting will come off within a mile of the Kells railway station on Tuesday, the 14th February.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.—The Hon. Mr. Rose, the Commissioner of Public Lands in Canada, performed the ceremony of breaking the ground for the commencement of the new public buildings at Ottawa, on the 20th December. Although the proceedings were, comparatively speaking, of a private character and no public demonstration was contemplated, the citizens of Ottawa celebrated the occasion with great rejoicings, and assembled upon the ground in considerable numbers. Accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation, Mr. Rose, on arriving at the appointed place, delivered a short address and proceeded to the breaking of the ground, amid the cheers of the multitude, the firing of cannon, the band playing the National Anthem. Cheers for the Queen, the Governor-General, the Administration, &c., wound up the proceedings. The members of the Corporation then proceeded to Doran's Hotel, where a champagne lunch was provided. The Mayor presided, and speeches were delivered by the city member, the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, &c. Among the toasts were "The Queen," "The Royal Family," "The Governor-General," "The Ministry," "The Successful Architects," "The City of Ottawa," and "The Press." At night a grand torch-light procession and a beautiful display of fireworks, accompanied by general rejoicings, took place in honour of the occasion.—*Canadian News.*

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motiu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—We have also greatly reduced the prices of our First-Class Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Electro-Plated Clocks, &c., &c.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they assure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and recherche goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 18, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief is guaranteed.

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Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Saturday.

The Lord Chancellor sat at eleven o'clock.

MASTERS EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Ball, Q.C., moved the petition of Mr. Harris, that he might be appointed a Master Extraordinary for this court in the town of Clara.

The Chancellor granted the petition.

Dr. Andrews, Q.C., applied that Mr. Kennedy might be appointed a Commissioner of the court to take affidavits in the town of Lisburn.

Application granted.

Kernaghan v. Kells and others.

This protracted case was brought to a close by Mr. Walsh, Q.C., who resumed his argument on the part of the petitioners.

The Chancellor, when the learned counsel closed, said he would probably give judgment in the course of the week.

ROLLS COURT—Saturday.

The Right Hon. the Attorney-General, at the relation of John Rae, v the Belfast Corporation.

In this case Counsel applied to the court to have the cause petition struck out of the list, on the ground of its having been set down by the Relator without the sanction, and contrary to the order, of the Attorney-General. Counsel moved upon the affidavit of Mr. Johns, the solicitor of Mr. John Potts and others, the Special Respondents, by which it appeared that upon the 30th Oct., a memorial was presented to the Attorney-General of Ireland, which prayed that John Rea should be removed from the office of Relator, inasmuch as he had dismissed the supplimental suit by side-bar-rule, without the sanction of the Attorney-General, had obtained money, or was promised money for so doing, and had set forth before the Commissioners of Belfast that the terms upon which the suit should be settled was upon the payment of £5,000 to himself. It seems a memorial was furnished to Mr. Rea, who stated in reply that when the Commissioners' report appeared, his vindication would be established. A further memorial was presented on the 16th of May last, after the report had been made, and the Attorney-General orders the suit to be stayed. The report of Mr. Major and Mr. Coppinger set forth no explanation for Mr. Rea's conduct. The affidavit also stated that deponent furnished a copy of this last memorial to Mr. Rea, who neglected to answer it, although the Attorney-General asked him to do so.

Mr. Harrison moved.

His Honour observed that he thought the Attorney-General had perfect control over the matter.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., applied for a postponement of the case until Mr. Rea's leading counsel was present, as, in his absence, he (Mr. Rea) would not be enabled to resist the motion.

The Solicitor-General said that, according to authority, the Attorney-General was the only party who could be recognised in such a case. The Relator had no right to make an application in his individual capacity.

Mr. Barry—In my opinion, my lord, the Relator has a distinct interest in the case. These proceedings have reference to the misapplication of trust funds, and Mr. Rea as a ratepayer, considering they had been misapplied, asked for relief accordingly.

His Honour said Mr. Rea had not sued in his own name, or in his own behalf, and he could not see what use there was in the proceedings, except to encumber him with costs.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., on behalf of the Belfast Corporation, observed that their proceedings had been suspended for two years.

His Honour said he thought Mr. Rea would find it difficult to sustain the petition, such as it was, upon his own account.

Mr. Rea (who appeared in court) asked his lordship if he would allow him to answer the affidavit of Mr. Johns?

His Honour said if he did so it would only have the effect of obliging him to pay the costs.

Mr. Rea said this was a matter of no moment with him, as the costs would be paid by a large body of ratepayers.

His Honour stated he would expressly declare upon his order the non-liability of the ratepayers to pay the costs. He (Mr. Rea) would then understand that he was the party to pay them.

Mr. Rea said he was content to take the order in this way, and was obliged to the court for it; he was most desirous of answering the affidavit, as his character was involved in it, and if the matter contained in the affidavit were true, he considered he would not be worthy to remain a solicitor of his lordship's court; while on the other hand, if the matter were investigated, he (Mr. Rea) was sure his character would stand a light, quite as creditable as that of the late Attorney-General.

His Honour—When will your affidavit be filed?

Mr. Rea replied on Friday next.

His Honour then said he would let the case stand till this day (Monday) week.

Hutchins v. Cork and Youghal Railway company.

The cause petition in this case was filed on the part of the petitioner, and prayed that the court would order and decree that the deed of the 19th August, 1859, was not binding upon him that the same be declared fraudulent and void, as against him, that it was wholly inoperative, so far as it purported to lease the moiety of the benefit of the contract vested in the petitioner, and to transfer to the company the share of the petitioner in the machinery, houses, chattels, and railway plant; that the effect of the deed was either to transfer to the company the right of the petitioners' partner, Robert Tomlinson, Carlisle, in the contract, or to extinguish the right of the said Carlisle, and declare it to ensure to the petitioner solely that the effect of the deed might be defined by the court, and that it might be referred to one of the Masters to inquire and report whether any and which works had been executed by the company since the execution of the deed."

The Solicitor-General opened the petition, from which it appeared that the petitioner and R. T. Carlisle were partners in conducting railway matters; that they had large and influential connexions in London. The respondents (the company) were anxious to have the line of railway from Cork to Middleton constructed, and the petitioners made a tender to execute the works for a sum of £102,000, to be completed on or before the 6th April, 1860—payments to be made as £30,000 in cash, and £72,000 in first-class preference shares. This proposal was accepted, and the chairman of the company, Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., signed the agreement. At a meeting of the board the petitioner and Mr. Carlisle objected to the sureties, and Mr. Hutchins proposed the execution of part of the works, to the value of £5,000, before any payment was made—the whole amount to remain undischarged until the completion of the contract. When the proposal was accepted, the petitioner and Mr. Carlisle came to Ireland, and, finding the matter was satisfactory, returned to England. It appeared from the petition that Mr. Carlisle represented himself to Mr. Hutchins as being possessed of £10,000, available for carrying on the works, and that he urged the petitioner to endeavour to procure a loan upon the security of the shares. After other matters, Mr. Butt called at the office of these parties, and asked a Mr. Lewis (who, it would appear, was in fact the company) would they give up the contract for £10,000, as he knew a gentleman who was willing to take all the shares, and find a contractor to complete the works. The petitioner declined acceding to this proposal, and it was arranged that a tender should be sent in, which was accordingly done. The petitioner and his partner proposed in this to execute the work for £67,000 in cash, and £4,500 in preference shares. While this arrangement was being proceeded with, there was a collateral negociation between the petitioner and Mr. Lewis, to induce him to take the shares, and give cash for them, and the result of it was a contract by which Mr. Lewis was to give £110,000 for £160,000 of preference shares, so that, if they came to par, each share being £10, Mr. Lewis would realise £50,000. This arrangement was carried out; a sum of £5,000 was advanced by Mr. Lewis, and in February, 1849, the petitioner commenced the line from Cork to Youghal. A third proposal, to construct a branch line to Queenstown for £40,000, and to open it simultaneously with the main line was also accepted. The works were then proceeded with. On the 1st February the petitioner went to Cork, to superintend a portion of the contract. He remained there until March, and then went to London to procure money. By a negociation of two bills for £500, by Mr. Carlisle, there were funds by which the petitioner could carry out the contract. It was alleged by the petitioner that he would have been able to proceed with the works, as money would have been advanced by the company. The petitioner alleged in his case that the company had resumed the works because the contract was of a character so advantageous. The learned counsel then entered into a minute detail of the different arrangements, deeds, and contracts between the parties, and commented upon them at considerable length. At the conclusion of his statement

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., opened the respondent's case, and said he would demonstrate to the court that the petition should be dismissed with costs, on the ground of suppression.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to this (Monday) morning.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Saturday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes).

IMPORTANT CASE.

The Queen v. the Guardians of the Newtownards Union.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Macdonough Q.C., and Mr. Crawford, appeared in this case, to show cause against the making absolute a conditional order which had been obtained for a writ of *mandamus* to the guardians of the Newtownards Union, directing them to obey the sealed order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 3rd of September, 1859, to provide in the workhouse a suitable altar, vestments, and other altar appendages for the due celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion. The conditional order had been obtained on the affidavit of [illegible] the chief clerk of the Commissioners [illegible] the establishment of [illegible] Roman Catholic clergyman, was appointed Roman Catholic chaplain to the workhouse by the Commissioners. Up to the present time he acted in that capacity, and on the 19th July, 1858, he sent a communication to the board of guardians of the union through their chairman, Mr. William Sharman Crawford, alleging that a great necessity existed in the union for requisites necessary for the due celebration of divine worship, as practised amongst the Roman Catholic paupers in the workhouse; that at present he used a low inconvenient desk for an altar, which in his opinion, was not suitable. In his application, the rev. gentleman enclosed a plan of a suitable altar, similar to what he stated was used in some of the Antrim workhouses. The matter came before the board of guardians on the following day, the 20th July, and a resolution was adopted postponing the question until the first Tuesday in August. In the meantime, the letter of the Rev. Mr. Close was forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners for their consideration. The Commissioners returned the letter to the guardians, and stated to them that they (the Commissioners) saw no objection to the proposed plan for the altar. No further steps were taken by the guardians in the matter, but on the 3rd November, the Rev. Mr. Close memorialled the Commissioners, stating that there was great inconvenience felt in going through the service of his church in the workhouse, and praying the Commissioners to take steps to get the guardians to erect a suitable wooden structure for an altar, and provide the other necessary altar appendages. The Commissioners forwarded the memorial to the board of guardians on the 15th November, requesting them to take it into consideration. The matter was discussed at the next meeting of the board, and a resolution was passed, fourteen of the guardians voting for it, and two against, declining to accede to the request of the Roman Catholic chaplain. The Commissioners, on the 19th January, 1859, again wrote to the guardians, stating that they had got a further memorial from the Roman Catholic chaplain. The guardians replied to this communication, stating that, in the course they had taken in reference to the memorial of the Rev. Mr. Close, they were actuated by a desire to prevent dissension at the board, or a disturbance of the cordiality of feeling that prevailed, and that consequently they adhered to the resolution which they had already adopted, and, declined to furnish any further requisites. A further communication was made by the Commissioners, and on the 15th February, the guardians adopted a resolution, declaring they adhered to their former resolution on the subject, stating that they had no objection to give to the rev. gentleman a table with a drawer, in which he could keep his vestments. Upon the 7th March the Commissioners received another memorial from the chaplain on the subject, stating his conviction that the guardians would not do what was required of them, and praying that the order of the Commissioners should be issued to the guardians, to compel them. The Commissioners sent a copy of this memorial on the 14th of March to the guardians, but they, on their next day of meeting, declined to change their former resolution on the subject. On the 4th of July 1859, the Commissioners addressed a letter to the guardians, in which they stated it appeared to them proper, on the part of the guardians, to provide an altar and such other requisites as were necessary for the due performance of Roman Catholic worship, and that if the guardians persisted in declining to comply with the application the Commissioners would be compelled to take steps to establish the liability of the guardians in respect of the matter in question. The guardians on the 19th July, determined to adhere to their former resolution, and on 25th July the solicitors to the Commissioners addressed a communication to the guardians on the subject, but they declined to alter their determination. On the 3rd of November, the sealed order of the Commissioners issued directing the guardians to supply to the Roman Catholic Chaplain, an altar, vestments, and other appendages of an altar, for Roman Catholic service. The guardians held a meeting and resolved not to obey the order of the Commissioners, and the conditional order for a *mandamus* was then obtained. Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, the chairman of the board of guardians, as cause against making absolute the conditional order, filed an affidavit, setting out the facts, and showing that to comply with the application would be contrary to law. The Commissioners were never in the habit of making any order of the kind, and if the matter was to be carried out at all, it should be done by a general sealed order, about which there could be no doubt, or confusion, the terms of the order which the Commissioners made being vague and uncertain. As he (counsel) submitted, it was a plain and undoubted principle of law, that the court could not sanction any rate to be levied on her Majesty's subjects, in which the authority to impose it was not clearly established by statute, and if the articles demanded by the chaplain were supplied, it would be necessary to impose the expense upon the ratepayers. He grounded the motion on section 48th of the statute, which enacted "that the Commissioners shall take order for the due performance of religious service in the workhouses, and appoint fit persons to fill the respective offices of chaplains for each persuasion, and regulate the salary of each chaplain so appointed. Under that section it was plain that as soon as the Commissioners appointed the chaplain, and fixed the salary, they had no further power to have a rate levied for the supply of such articles as demanded in the present case. There was no instance known of a Protestant clergyman calling on a board of guardians to impose a rate for such a purpose, nor on the part of any Dissenting minister. It was generally supposed their salary was sufficient to enable them to supply those things, and it was plain that so soon as the appointment was made, and the salary fixed, the commissioners and the guardians had nothing further to say in the matter but to see that the chaplain discharged his duty as such. With reference to the imposition of rates the terms of the statute were very precise, for the 32nd section of the original act provided that the salaries of chaplains and all such officers of workhouses as the Commissioners were empowered to appoint should be payable out of the poor rates of the union, and the guardians were empowered to raise by rate such sums as were sufficient to pay those salaries. The Act of Parliament distinctly gave power to levy a rate for the payment of the chaplain's salary, and to provide a place of worship, but not for such a purpose as was contended for in the present instance. That was placed beyond all controversy by the 52nd section, which declared it would not be lawful for the Commissioners to apply directly or indirectly any money raised under the authority of that act in any other manner than was expressly mentioned. The purpose mentioned in the extraordinary order of the Commissioners was not expressly provided for, and he submitted there was no authority whatsoever to be found to authorise the levying of a rate for the supply of the articles asked for by the Roman Catholic chaplain. It had been roughly estimated that the cost of them would be £25, but they might by possibility cost £2,500, and, as had been remarked by Mr. Sharman Crawford, they could not levy for such an amount without making the Roman Catholic chaplain the master of the rates. The rev. gentleman might demand that all the articles he required should be silver, and the rate, if it were levied, should be levied for whatever amount he stated. If the authority to levy such a rate at all existed in the board of Commissioners, which he (Mr. Whiteside) denied, it could only be exercised by a general order under seal, and not by a special order, inasmuch as the whole country would be affected by it, and similar demands would be made in every union in Ireland. He submitted the present case was an attempt to evade the Act of Parliament done for the purpose of avoiding discussion as to the nature of the jurisdiction assumed by the Commissioners. It was a principle of the law of *mandamus*, that the thing directed to be done should be clearly, distinctly, and specifically expressed, and the order of the Commissioners, demanding the providing of an altar, &c., was vague, indefinite, and uncertain. The order demanded to have supplied an altar, and the appendages of an altar, and he (counsel) would like to know how were the guardians to understand what was meant by the appendages of an altar. Any intimation that Mr. Sharman Crawford, the chairman of the board, was actuated by any sectarian feeling, was repelled by the history of his life, he being a gentleman always remarkable for his Liberal views. If a permanent altar were erected in the school-room, the National Board would be down upon the guardians, as the school was for the education of the children of all persuasions. The erection of an altar in the school-room for sixteen or seventeen Roman Catholic paupers, would be utterly impossible, and would give rise to the greatest dissatisfaction amongst the other paupers. Such a demand as the present was never made for the last seventeen years by the Roman Catholic clergyman. The Board of Guardians were anxious for nothing more than perfect equality and fairness in the administration of the law, and they were only abiding by the practice in the union for the last fifteen or sixteen years. They state that to depart from that practice would create ill-will and disturbance, and under the circumstances he admitted the conditional order for "mandamus" should not be made absolute.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, with whom was Mr. Pennefather, Q.C., and Mr. Michael Morris, appeared on behalf of the commissioners, to show cause for making absolute the conditional order. He said the whole question, and the only one in the case, was the meaning of the forty-eighth section of the act by which the Commissioners were imperatively required "to take order" for the due performance of religious service in the workhouse. The language of the section was taken from the original Poor Law Act of Elizabeth, which was, that all overseers of the poor should "take order" for the due celebration of divine worship in workhouses. He submitted that the only rational meaning to put on the words "take order," was that the Commissioners should do everything which was reasonable, necessary, and essential, for the due celebration of divine worship. The section directed the Commissioners to take order for the due performance of Roman Catholic worship, as well as for Protestant worship, and that of Dissenters. The Commissioners, in the performance of the duty imposed on them by the law, thought it necessary for the due celebration of Roman Catholic worship that the [illegible] should be provided with an altar, vestments, two cruets, a platina, and a chalice. It had been argued that in the order of the Commissioners not one of those articles had been specified, and hence that it was vague; but that argument was incorrect, inasmuch as the order having stated an altar was required went on to say, "and such other appendages of an altar" as were necessary for the due celebration of the Roman Catholic service. He submitted that it was impossible the guardians did not know what was meant by altar appendages—they who came there to contend for principle; but there was no principle involved in the question. The law plainly and clearly entrusted to the Commissioners the power and the duty of determining what was necessary for the performance of religious worship, and in the honest exercise of that duty, the Roman Catholic chaplain applied to them to supply him with articles necessary for the celebration of his service. He (Serjeant Fitzgibbon) believed it was the universal feeling of those who adhered to the Roman Catholic religion that the articles used in the celebration of the Mass should not be desecrated by using them for any other purpose; and he could not understand either the justice, the liberality, or the toleration of saying to the Roman Catholic inmates of the workhouse, "We will allow your clergyman to celebrate Mass, but he must do it in such a way as what, we know, would be a violation of one of the principles of your faith." He must, for the chalice, use any cup that may be given him it being a well-known principle of that faith that that particular cup is not only not to be used for any other purpose, but that it is not to be handled by any other hand but that of the priest, even for the purpose of cleansing. The Commissioners thought it but just and reasonable that the chaplain should be supplied with those articles which he demanded, and they made their order to that effect, with which the guardians refused to comply. One of their reasons for not complying is, that they cannot erect an altar in the school-room because the Board of National Education requires that there shall be nothing of favour shown to one sect more than another, but any difficulty of that sort could have been obviated by having the altar own castors and moveable. That objection, he submitted, was paltry and obviously captious. Mr. Whiteside argued that if £25 was demanded as the cost of these things, why not demand £2,500; but his (Serjeant Fitzgibbon's) answer to that simply was, that if £2,500 was required for the due performance of religious service in the workhouse, the law has committed, by the 10th of Vic., the Commissioners the power of directing the guardians to levy it, inasmuch as it gave them power to build a chapel, and had not restricted them to any particular amount for the holding of such. The Commissioners had no feeling whatsoever in the matter, nor had they any desire to compel the guardians to promote those things if the law did not require them so to direct the guardians. The whole question in this case was simply the meaning of the 48th sec. of the Act, and whether the order of the Commissioners came within it, and it was a matter of the greatest indifference to the Commissioners how the court decided it. If one-third of the costs of the present motion, were applied for the providing of the articles required the present motion would not have been necessary. He submitted that in such respects the Legislature had placed the guardians under the control of the Commissioners, and the question was whether they were to take the discretion from the Commissioners and exercise it themselves.

Mr. Pennefather, Q.C., followed on the same side.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., argued *contra*, and said it was a mistake to suppose that either the Commissioners or the guardians had the power to expend one farthing for the supply of vestments and such articles. If such a principle were established, there was not a clergyman of the Established or Presbyterian Church but would have a right to come in and demand that they should be supplied with such articles out of the money raised for the support of the poor. He submitted the Commissioners had no jurisdiction to make such an order, and it would be illegal to levy rates for the purpose.

At the conclusion of the arguments,

The Chief Justice said the court owed it to the importance of the question to give it every consideration, and they would deliver judgment on the earliest day possible.

The case of *In re John Fetherston*, a supposed lunatic, will be proceeded with this morning.

Joseph Kelly v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. Edward Levinge applied on behalf of the company to make the consent in this case a rule of court. The question was one of considerable importance to railway companies, and it involved the right of the plaintiff to compel the company to build a bridge over the railway, for the purpose of carrying a road over the line at Clonskea, in the county of Westmeath, where the company's Longford branch crosses the Clonkeen road. The company formed their branch railway so far back as 1853, and in doing so crossed the road in question on a level, making a level crossing for accommodation of the landowners having a right to use the road, and putting up gates on either side of the railway for protection of the railway, as well as the public, and Kelly, not being satisfied with such accommodation at the points, sought by his application in this case to compel the company to erect a bridge instead of the level crossing. It was relied upon by Kelly that the road in question was a public one between the towns of Street and Multyfarnham, and, in support of this, statement he produced a copy of a presentment passed in the year 1848 for widening and repairing the road, and extending it through the Clonkeen bog to meet another public road at Multyfarnham.

For the defendants it was shown that the presentment in question was passed during the famine, as a relief work, and that the proposed extension to the Multyfarnham road never was completed, and a number of affidavits were filed to show that the road in question was a private farm road, although common to the tenants of several townlands in the neighbourhood.

The facts of the case were discussed at great length last term, and at the request of the plaintiff it was allowed to stand over for further affidavits which were filed since, and the case being in the list for hearing Kelly consented to withdraw his proceedings, and to pay the railway company £25 in lieu of costs.

Counsel for Kelly—Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C. Attorney—F. W. Mooney. Counsel for Railway Company Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., and E. Levinge. Attorney—W. P. Kirwan.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

(Before the Full Court.)

Grafton v. Byrne.

This was a motion to set aside the defences pleaded by the defendant as embarrassing. The action was brought to recover damages for injury sustained by the plaintiff, a child 8 years old, in consequence of a horse and private car driven by the defendant, the owner of the vehicle, having knocked against him at Kilmainham bridge, and, as alleged in the summons and plaint, so injured him as to endanger his life. The defendant pleaded a traverse, and to each count in the summons and plaint a plea that the accident arose by the negligence of the plaintiff, and not by that of the defendant. The particular defences sought to be set aside were grounded on the contributary negligence of the plaintiff, and were to the effect that at the time of the committing of the alleged trespass, the plaintiff improperly and incautiously ran across the bridge over which the defendant was driving, and came in collision with the horse and car, and that the plaintiff, by said incautious act, contributed in a material degree to the damage complained of, and that notwithstanding the acts of the defendant, the accident would not have occurred if the plaintiff had exercised reasonable care and discretion when crossing the highway. It was sought to set aside these defences on the ground that they, in fact, denied any negligence on the part of the defendants, and even a repetition of the traverses. The motion was resisted by counsel for the plaintiff, who argued that the defences were good in law, inasmuch as the defendant was entitled, in an action of trespass, first to deny negligence, and secondly to admit it, but to shew that the plaintiff was guilty of such negligence in crossing the road that notwithstanding all the care and precaution with which the defendant drove his vehicle, the accident which occurred to the plaintiff, was unavoidable.

After some discussion, it was arranged that the defences should be re-modelled in such a way as distinctly to raise the issue contended for by the plaintiff's counsel. For that purpose the motion was adjourned to this day.

Kilmartin v. French.

Mr. D. C. Heron, applied on the part of the defendant, that the proceedings in this case might be stayed until the plaintiff gave security for the costs. The action was brought to recover penalties under the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act," for an alleged violation of certain provisions of the act by the plaintiff, at the late election for the county Clare. The case made in support of the motion was to the effect that the plaintiff was put forward by a third party for the purpose of getting information, and that he was not a person of any means. The plaintiff, in his affidavit, swore that there were £150 standing to his credit in bank, and that he had farm well stocked.

Mr. Caffry appeared to resist the motion.

The Chief Justice, in deciding the motion, said that it was a proper application to make, provided the party making it had any foundation for doing so. In the present case they were of opinion there was no foundation for the application. It was alleged, in the usual stereotyped form, that the action was instigated by the other parties, and that the real object of instituting it was to obtain information. All the act contemplated was to give the court jurisdiction to stay proceedings in a proper case until security was given for costs. But no case could be a proper one for the exercise of this jurisdiction in which the plaintiff was of himself of sufficient solvency. The ground of the application was not that there was any abuse of the court, but that the defendant had no security. The court was of opinion he had ample security, and they would accordingly refuse the motion, with costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Saturday.

(Before the Full Court.)

Robert Dexter v. James Hayes; Same v. Coleman.

In this case an action had been brought for the disturbance of the plaintiff in the exercise and enjoyment of his office as butter weighmaster, in the town of Tipperary.

Mr. Edward Sullivan, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Exham), applied to the court on the part of the defendant, that the third count of the summons and plaint be set aside, as embarrassing and calculated to delay the fair trial of the issue. No objection was made to the first and second counts; that objected to set forth that the plaintiff was the lawful possessor of his office, from which he derived considerable emoluments; that to these emoluments he was legally entitled; that the defendant, intending to injure him, and deprive him of his custom, had resorted to the means of employing persons to stand round about his weigh-house, for the purpose of enticing away farmers, &c., who would otherwise resort to his (plaintiff's) said weigh-house to have their butter weighed. It was contended by defendant's counsel, that this plea was vicious, inasmuch as it was not averred that the defendants' servants really did entice any person or persons away from plaintiff's weigh-house.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., with Mr. Hemphill, contended that the count should be retained. The matter set forth in it was the gist of the action, and upon the pleadings a perfectly good issue could be taken, which would open the whole question of disturbance.

Their Lordships were of opinion the count should be set aside as embarrassing, for it averred that the defendant had contemplated a disturbance, which it did not state he had been guilty of. It was impossible the defendant could take issue upon it. This was not a captious, but a substantial objection. The count should be amended by stating that the defendant employed his servants to entice persons away from the plaintiff's weighhouse, and that they did so in accordance with his directions.

A. S. Bell v. George F Parke.

The action in this case was brought by the plaintiff, who is an officer in the 55th Regiment, against the defendant, who is likewise of the same profession, and in the same regiment, to recover damages for alleged oral slander used by the defendant at Richmond Barracks, in a conversation with the adjutant. The case now came before the court for argument on demurrer taken to the defence. The summons and plaint published that the defendant spoke, in the hearing of divers persons, the slanderous words imputed, which were to the effect that he (the defendant), only he did not wish to have his name brought into question, could have it proved that the plaintiff had attempted to purloin a gold watch chain in a house in Dublin. It appeared from the statements in the defence that at and before the time of the speaking and publishing the words, the parties were brother officers in the said regiment, then stationed at Richmond Barracks; that the defendant was interested in the good character and conduct of the plaintiff as a brother officer, and in the character of his regiment, and that he was interested that no officer in said regiment should be guilty, or be suspected of being guilty, of any crime punishable by law, or of any disgraceful act; and that it was his (defendant's) duty to mention to the adjutant the existence of any imputation upon his (the plaintiff's) character or conduct, as his brother officer, in order that such imputation might be inquired into, and, if found to be false, might be removed, and the honour of the plaintiff remain untarnished. To this defence the plaintiff demurred.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with Mr. Sidney, appeared for the plaintiff, in support of the demurrer. The defence was "privileged communication." Counsel contended that the plea of defendant did not disclose any defence good in substance, because no facts were shown or averred in it which would enable the defendant to rely upon the speaking and publishing of the words as being a privileged communication, or that the occasion of using them was privileged and lawful. That, even admitting the several matters averred in the defence were true in fact, still the defence formed no answer in law to the cause of action. It was further demurred that no facts were stated showing any right or duty in the defendant to speak the words, and also that the words so spoken showed of themselves that the defendant did not speak them for the purpose mentioned in the defence alleged, nor did he (defendant) take any steps to have the charge inquired into. It was contended by the learned counsel that there were no authorities for the propositions sought to be established by the defence—that an officer could utter slander against a brother officer to other officers. It was stated that the defendant had heard a report of the plaintiff having attempted to steal a gold chain; but was this a sufficient answer to the action?

Mr. Macdonough, with Mr. Phillips, appeared in support of the defence. In the course of the argument, counsel read the 81st Article of War, which stated that any officer who should behave in a manner unworthy of the profession to which he belonged, and who should be convicted by a court-martial, should be cashiered. Counsel contended that the defendant had merely done what he conceived to be his duty in informing the adjutant of what he had heard concerning the plaintiff. Should the court decide that the plea was bad, it would be equivalent to deciding that in no possible instance could an officer be justified or warranted in mentioning to a brother officer anything he had heard respecting the character of another officer in his regiment. It was stated that shortly before the speaking of the words the plaintiff had been under military arrest for having been absent from parade duty, and that he was again put under arrest by order of the commanding officer, who made charges against him. It was well known in the regiment that a court-martial was ordered to be held upon the plaintiff, and it was at this time that the words were spoken.

Counsel having been heard on both sides, the further argument of the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

Clarke v. Scully.

The action in this case was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, a magistrate in Galway, for falsely causing him (plaintiff) to be imprisoned for a period of one month. The defendant, it appears, by his act of conviction, exceeded his jurisdiction in the case brought before him, being a civil one. Counsel came in to set aside the second defence as embarrassing. The facts have already been published, and, it may be remembered, the case stood over in order to have the defence amended by a more specific statement of the ground on which it was set up.

The case came before the court on Saturday, and, after some discussion, the defence was amended.

The Chief Baron said he considered the motion to be one of great importance. On the previous day, in giving judgment in the case of Laurenceson v Hill, he had observed upon the very great inconvenience which resulted from contriving pleadings in such a manner as that they conveyed one thing to the court on a motion respecting the pleading, and another thing when the case came on for trial at Nisi Prius. In his judgment on the previous day, he had expressed his views in exact accordance with those stated by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the case which had been cited in argument. They were now obliged to deal with pleadings, fortunately, upon general demurrer, the nuisance of special demurrers having been abolished by law; but, in dealing with demurrers with pleadings, they ought to apply the old principle, whenever it could be fairly applied, that, although for some purposes, matters might be taken mostly against the pleader, that should be always governed by the general rule, that, in order to support a pleading, every fair intendment ought to be made, and upon general demurrer, if the pleading in the present case alleged an order by the magistrate to arrest, without alleging any more, the court might come to the conclusion that, as there was no motion made to set it aside for ambiguity on the terms in which that order was described, and which the plaintiff left upon the record, without adopting that course which the Act of Parliament prescribed in seeking for uncertainty to have a pleading amended. It ought to be taken that, in order to support the pleading, the order of the magistrate was one in pursuance of the Act of Parliament in every respect save this—that the justice had not the jurisdiction, but did everything according to the statute and its forms, as if he had the jurisdiction. If this were the pleading, and it had been made the subject of demurrer, the defendant would unquestionably have argued, and the court would probably hold, that in pleading the order as that which preceded the warrant to arrest the plaintiff, it was an order which, but for the mistake as to jurisdiction, would have been formal according to the statute, and it could not be formal according to the statute unless a note of it had been made in the order-book of the justices, according as the act required. So it would be upon demurrer. How would it be upon the trial? The plaintiff went down upon the issue to try whether or not the plea was true in substance and fact. The defendant might prove at the trial that he made a verbal order in court when applied to for the warrant; that the examined the circumstances; that he ascertained they were such that, if it had been a criminal offence, it would be a proper thing to issue a warrant; and that he made the order without entering it in the order-book—in that respect, also, violating the duty imposed upon him. He made a verbal order and issued a warrant upon such evidence as he (the Chief Baron) did not see how the judge at Nisi Prius could refuse it, or reject the topic if proved. The defendant made two mistakes. First, he mistook the case to be one on which he might issue a warrant to arrest; secondly, even if he had not so mistaken he made a casual misprision in not entering the order in the book. That would not be an order in conformity with the Act of Parliament under which he believed he had jurisdiction to proceed. He would say that such an order could not be quashed. Orders were quashed upon "certiorari" by the Queen's Bench, but such an order as he had described was not one which could be made the subject of "certiorari," which removed proceedings and not spoken words. It was only upon a written order that the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench could be exercised to quash the order. There was an ambiguity in the pleading here with respect to the nature of the order made by defendant, and the court was bound to see that the parties should not be embarrassed or the court perplexed on the trial, as would be the case if the pleading were left unreformed. It was not merely for the benefit of the plaintiff that the court ought to apply this species of jurisdiction, but also in mercy to the defendant. Such a pleading was calculated to produce, as the pleading in Laurenceson v. Hill did, an abortive trial, and to render necessary a second trial, involving considerable expense. The court would see that the pleading was so framed as to secure the trial of the real question in the case.

Their Lordships made "no rule" on the motion the defendant to amend the pleading.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 27th has arrived. Letters for Liverpool and Manchester were despatched by earliest trains. The very successful issue of the Phooka campaign against the rebels on the Nepaulese frontier, is the only news of interest in the Bombay journals. The rebel force is now considered as utterly annihilated.

Commercial—Bombay, Dec. 27.—Since last report there has been an increased dulness in the Import market. Stocks are still accumulating, with very little prospect of improved demand. The anxiety lately evinced by importers to realise, has resulted in a further reduction of prices. In the export market, cotton has fallen in demand, while increased activity prevails in seeds, in which a very large business has been done. In freights very little change: for Liverpool, the rates have advanced from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

Calcutta, Dec. 18—The following Government message has been published:—"There was a fire in the Governor General's camp on Sunday night. His Excellency's tents were burnt down, and much property destroyed, but no one burnt."

FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday, January 21st.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes reports of the Ministers of the Interior, finance and agriculture, who, in execution of the letter of the Emperor, of the 5th January, have prepared projects to be submitted to the Council of State, for clearing and draining uncultivated land and marshes belonging to parishes estimated to amount to 2,790,000 hectares. The Ministers propose in their reports that advances be made by the State, for the execution of the works. The advances to be limited to 10,000,000f. Towns and villages to be able to acquit themselves of their liability for the money advanced by ceding the moiety of the Crown.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

On the 7th, the Spanish army was encamped on the heights above the stream Azuncer, and would next march to the summit of the pass. In action on the 10th, the Moors came down in considerable force, covering ground to the extent of one league; they were opposed by seven Spanish Battalions. The Moors, beaten, fled, and never stopped till they were out of Rifle range. The Spanish charged with the bayonet, and fought well; the loss of officers amount to 17. It was doubted whether the Moors would make any serious resistance at Cape Negro. The Spanish ships of war were hourly expected at Cadiz, from Havana, to reinforce the squadron.

A Spanish war steamer had been wrecked off Castillijos; the crew were saved. 6,000 men, under General Rios, had embarked at Algesiras for Cape Negro. Upwards of thirty craft had been stranded or totally lost on the coast of Algesiras. In the action on the 10th General Prim routed a large body of Moors, and pursued them to within gunshot of Tetuan. The Moorish accounts represent the Spanish army at Boozgal, nine miles from Tetuan, on the Southern slope of Cape Negro Range, overlooking the plains of Tetuan. Marshal O'Donnell had expressed his surprise that the enemy allowed him to occupy the position without a sanguinary battle. The Moors are represented as being under the influence of blind and furious fanaticism, dashing themselves against the muzzles of the canon defending impregnable positions, and at other times neglecting to profit by striking a blow to advantage.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamers, Ripon and Ceylon, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, and proceeded for the Fast.

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

Southampton, Saturday.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Indus, Captain Weeks, with a portion of the East India and China mails, has arrived, she brings 90 passengers, and precious stones valued at 80,000 rupees; jewellery 1,446 rupees; shawls 12,880 rupees; silk 1,300 bales, value £130,000, and a general cargo, comprising gum, wool, and sundries. Alexandria dates are to 7th, Malta 10th, Gibraltar 15th, at Alexandria the usual Egyptian Squadron, at Malta Admiral Munday's fleet. In the port of Gibraltar the flag of Admiral Fanshawe.

UPSETTING OF ONE OF THE BOATS OF THE GREAT EASTERN—LOSS OF LIFE.

Southampton, Saturday.—A boat coming from the Great Eastern, with Captain Harrison and nine men capsized; six men were drowned. Captain Harrison's life despaired of; those picked up are lying in the dock engine house; several surgeons in attendance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gibraltar exchanges, London, were quoted 51¼; Paris, 5 dollars, 31 cents; Madrid, 537; Spanish dollars 3 per cent. on 12th.

The Indus spoke the Ceylon steering east on 16th, and exchanged signals with Delta standing south.

In Algesiras Bay the Spanish squadron; off the Bay the French squadron.

Her Majesty's Ship Orion left Gibraltar for Malta on the 14th inst.

Barcelona was illuminated on the 2nd inst., to celebrate the battle fought at Castillijos.

Morocco intelligence is to 13th inst. Everything was tranquil at Matzegan. Trade brisk.

A Paris despatch in the *Post* says—that in the political world people are beginning to think seriously of a Congress.

The *Star* thinks it not improbable, the Commercial treaty between France and England may be signed before the delivery of the Queen's speech on Tuesday.

The *Herald* goes so far as to say, that there seems little doubt that the treaty has been already signed, and it will come into operation in this country immediately.

The *Herald* says—the Archbishop of France has resigned his seat in the Council of the Emperor. This Council was created to guard the interests of Napoleon's dynasty in case of the Emperor's death. The Archbishop's withdrawal is expected to give a more determined attitude to the clerical party, in opposition to the Emperor's Anti-Papal policy.

SHIPPING INTEREST.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the recent meeting of shipowners in London, Mr. Crawford, one of the city members, has undertaken to give notice immediately on commencement of the session for the appointment of select committees to inquire into the condition of the commercial marine, and the operations of all legal enactments and local burdens especially affecting same.

RAILWAYS.

The Railway market yesterday morning expressed a further decline, but it was succeeded by a recovery, and the final quotations though generally lower were better than at one period of the day. The traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week show an increase of £31,290 over same period last year.

The Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway report that the nett amount at the credit of the reverse accounts after providing for all preferential charges is 163,753, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 3½ per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* says, The produce market during the week have been influenced by the contemplated changes in the French tariff, or the advance yesterday in the Bank rate.

The tea market is described as being considerably firmer. Indian stock it is also said cannot now be bought at the advance already established. The North Fleet and Anglo-Saxon have arrived from China with 1,878,600 lbs., of tea.

The *Times*, in a leader, advocates a reduction in the duties of French wines, and shows that France has already received almost all the commercial concessions we can make.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 21.—Sales probably about 8,000 bales, market steady. Imports 4,979.

SHIPPING.

Belfast.—Arrivals—nil. The bowsprit, with martingale attached, of a large vessel was pitched up by fishermen in the entrance of this Lough.

FROM THE "GAZETTE" OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JAN. 20.

All Peeresses wishing to be present on the occasion of the Opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, the 24th January, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords, if the announcement be made at the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, before three o'clock on Monday, the 23rd inst., and tickets not transferable, for the Peeresses' Bench, will be forwarded to them.

Peers' eldest Sons will have tickets for the Peers' eldest Sons' Box forwarded to them, upon a written or personal application at the Office.

No person except those entitled to be present in the House of Lords can be admitted without a ticket from the Lord Great Chamberlain

Tickets for the interior of the House of Lords will be admitted at the Peers' entrance.

Tickets for the Royal Gallery at the Victoria Tower entrance.

The doors will be opened at twelve o'clock.

Willoughby de Eresby, G.C.

The "Gazette" of last night contains various appointments to Volunteer Corps, but no military promotions or appointments.

HIGH-SHERIFFS FOR 1860.

Dublin Castle, 20th January, 1860.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the undernamed gentlemen to the Office of High-Sheriff of the following Counties and Counties of Cities and Towns in the year 1860:—

Antrim County—Henry Hugh M'Neile, Esq., Parkmount, Belfast.
Armagh—Lieutenant-Colonel William Cross, Dartan, Armagh.
Carlow—John Lecky Watson, Esq., Kilconnor, Fenagh.
Carrickfergus County Town—Thomas Battersby, Esq., Carrickfergus.
Cavan—James Story, Esq., Turck, Belturbet.
Clare—Wainwright Crowe, Esq., Cahircalla, Ennis.
Cork County—Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq., Mount Desert, Cork
Cork City—Francis R. Leahy, Esq., Shanakiel, Cork.
Donegal.—James Thompson Macky, Esq., Belmont, Londonderry.
Down—John B. Houston, Esq., Orangefield, Belfast.
Drogheda County Town—William Gernon, Esq., 76, Lower Gardiner-street.
Dublin County—Sir Charles C. Domvile, Bart., Santry House.
Dublin City—Francis R. Brooke, Esq., Gardiner's-row.
Fermanagh—Edward Maguire, Esq., Swanlinbar.
Galway County—Michael J. Cheevers, Esq., Killyon, Monivee.
Galway Town—George Morris, Esq., Wellpark, Galway.
Kerry—Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Derrynane Abbey, Cahirciveen.
Kildare—Thomas De Burgh, Esq., Oldtown, Naas.
Kilkenny County—Michael Cahill, Esq., Ballyconrath House, Ballyragget.
Kilkenny City—John Smithwick, Esq., St. Francis Abbey, Kilkenny.
King's County—Edward J. Briscoe, Esq., Riversdale, Killucan.
Leitrim—Joseph Bennett Little, Esq., Kilrush, Ballinamore.
Limerick County—Henry Lyons, Esq., Croom.
Limerick City—Edward Murphy, Esq., The Crescent, Limerick.
Londonderry City and County—John Alexander, Esq., Newtownlimavady.
Longford—John Stratford Kirwan, Esq., Bawn, Longford.
Louth—Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P., Ballybrack, Dalkey.
Mayo—Colonel Charles Knox, Ballinrobe.
Meath—George Bomford, Esq., Oakley Park, Kells.
Monaghan—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Oriel Forster, Coolderry, Carrickmacross.
Queen's County—Thomas Kemmis, Esq., Shane, Maryborough.
Roscommon—Patrick Hugh O'Connor, jun., Esq., Dundermot, Ballymoe.
Sligo—John Woulfe Flanagan, Esq., Drumdoe, Boyle.
Tipperary—Thomas Lalor, Esq., Cregg House, Carrick-on-Suir.
Tyrone—Sir James John Hamilton, Woodbrook, Newtown Stewart.
Waterford County—Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., Ballina-park Villierstown.
Waterford City—William Johnson, Esq., Waterford.
Westmeath—The Hon. Temple Harris Temple, Waterstown, Athlone
Wexford.—John Thomas Bossborough Colclough, Esq., Tintern Abbey, New Ross.
Wicklow—William Robert La Touche, Esq., Bellevue, Delgany.

A fire of a very alarming nature broke out a few days ago in Crom Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne. It appears a fire had been placed in one of the servant's rooms, the woodwork of the ceiling being connected with the flue, which immediately ignited. It was, however, soon got under.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

The Dean of Down on Total Abstinence.—At a Sunday-school meeting, held last week in Downpatrick, the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, Dean of Down, in proposing a toast, said—"He was an advocate for temperance in all things; but he regarded total abstinence as a great humbug. (Laughter.) He said this advisedly, for he found that the first miracle of Christ was the turning of water into wine at a marriage feast."

The Rev. John O'Sulivan, P.P., has determined that no demonstration for sympathy with the Pope shall come off in his parish of Kenmare. At the election of Coadjutor Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, some five or six years ago, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan was selected as "*dignissimus*" for that office by a majority consisting of fully *three-fourths* of the parish priests of the diocese. But, for reasons of Church policy, the Papal Government elevated to the office the present bishop, Dr. Moriarty, an ecclesiastic on whose Ultramontane tendencies and zeal for the Papacy the Court of Rome could rely with more confidence. We mention these matters now to shew the high position as a Roman Catholic priest the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, Titular Archdeacon, of Kenmare, holds among his own party, and to prove *a fortiori*, the great weight that should be attached to his acts on this occasion.—*Kerry Post.*

The deaths registered in London, which were 1281 in the first week of the year, rose to 1344 in the week that ended last Saturday. Compared with the average of ten years raised in proportion to the increase of population, the number exceeds, but only in a slight amount, the number estimated for the second week of the year.

At the west end of London, a large number of establishments in the woollen trade have lately agreed to close their houses at three o'clock on Saturday afternoons—an arrangement which is now being carried out, and which is likely to extend into other trades, including the large tailoring establishments in that part of London.

The Hon. Mr. Anson, M.P. for Lichfield, has issued an address to his constituents announcing his determination to join the expedition to China.

Elizabeth Norton, aged seventeen, daughter of a mechanic in Spitalfields, poisoned herself with spirits of salts, after a quarrel with her sweetheart.

BIRTHS.

Alexander—January 18, at Reigate, Surrey, the wife of R. H. Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.
Blagden—January 18, at Petworth, the wife of Richard Blagden, Esq., of a daughter.
Blyth—October 14, at Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of Captain Blyth, 40th Regiment, of a daughter.
Burrows—January 19, at Twickenham, Mrs. R. W. Burrows, of a daughter.
Butler—January 20, at Merrion-avenue, Blackrock, the wife of Fitzgerald Butler, Esq., of a daughter.
Cox—January 20, at Pinner, the wife of Charles Cox, Esq., of the Admiralty, of a son.
Fetherston H.—January 21, at 17, Eccles-street, the wife of Stephen Radcliff Fetherston H., of a son.
Glover—January 19, at St. Katherine's, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. J. Hulbert Glover, of a son.
Peel—January 19, at 19, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, of a son.
Thornton—January 19, at Margate, the wife of Wm. Henry Thornton, M.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dowling and Legg—January 19, at Reading, by the father of the bride assisted by the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, Charles, second surviving son of the late W. Dowling, Esq., of Wallop, Hants, to Margaret Wilton, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Legg.
Green and Edwards—January 18, at Christ Church, Timperley, by the Rev. E. Dowling, M.A., Henry, eldest son of Henry Cross Green, Esq., of Highbury, New-park, London, to Caroline Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Mrs. Joshua Edwards, of Brook Bank, Timperley.
Kittoe and Shawe—January 19, at Havant, by the Rev. Edward H. Kittoe, B.A., Incumbent of Boldmere, Warwickshire, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. F. P. Seymour, rector of Havant, George Kittoe, of the 4th (the King's Own) Regiment, only son of the late William Hugh Edward Hamilton Kittoe, M.D., to Augusta Hart Shawe, youngest daughter of the late George Augustus Shawe, Esq., of Shawefield, Havant, Hants.
Meares and Monteith—January 18, at Helensburgh, by the Rev. G. Flindt, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Glasgow, Lt.-Colonel W. P. Meares, to Mary Ada, only daughter of the late Adam Monteith, Esq.
Mitchell and Rolls—January 19, at the Church of Llangattock Vibon-Avel, near Monmouth, by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Crawley, Frank Johnstone, eldest son of Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq., of 12, Whinpole-street, London, to Elizabeth Harcourt, eldest daughter of John E. W. Rolls, Esq., of The Hendre, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

Burgess—January 17, at Checkhill, after a long and painful illness, aged 84, Miss Burgess, deeply regretted by her family and a large circle of friends.
Dunbar—January 14, at Holme House, in the county of Inverness, John Dunbar, Esq., aged 48, formerly merchant in Glasgow and Valparaiso.
Freeborn—January 17, at his chambers, New Clement's-inn, Henry Louis Freeborn, brother of the late John Freeborn, Esq., British Consul at Rome, in his 57th year.
Hunter—October 28, at his residence, Lochton, near Melbourne, Australia, William Morrison Hunter, Esq., aged 36, only surviving son of the deceased James Hunter, Esq., [illegible], of Halton, Argyleshire, N.B.
Joddrell—January 18, in Portland-place, Amelia Caroline, wife of Sir Richard Paul Joddrell, Baronet.
Rose—January 17, at his residence, Court Cottage, county Limerick, in his 77th year, Thomas Frederick Rose, Esq.
Stewart—January 17, at her residence, Burdett-avenue Kingstown, Letitia Stawart, aged 95 years, relict of the late W. B. Stewart, Esq., of Great Charles-street, in this city.
Stone—January 16, at 6, De Crespigny-terrace, Denmark-hill, deeply regretted, aged 89 years and 9 months, Humphrey John Stone, Esq., of Hereford, and formerly surgeon at Leominster, in the same county.

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